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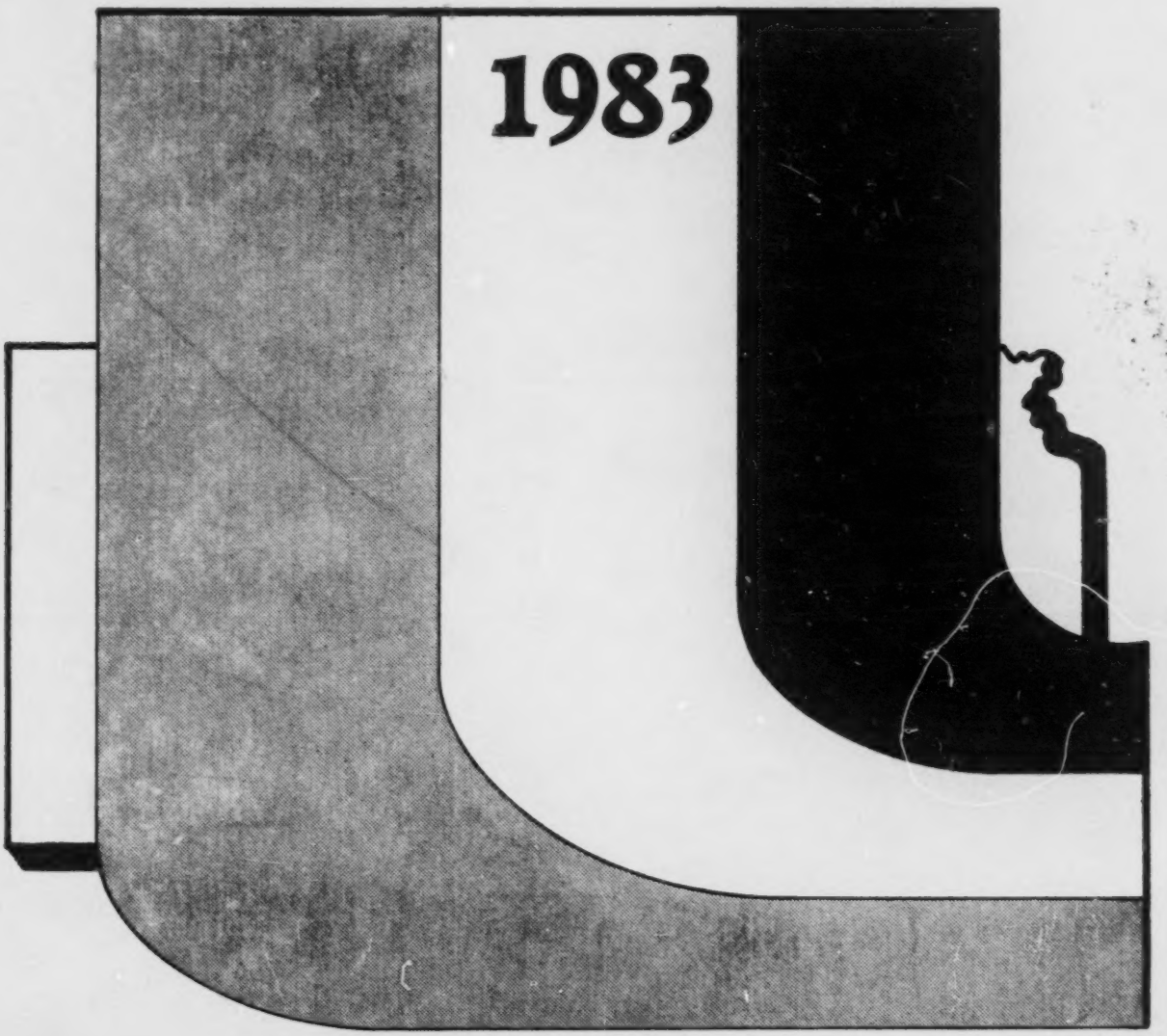
KANSAS

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
DIVISION OF STAFF SERVICES
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KANSAS ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

The Honorable John Carlin
Governor of Kansas

May 1983

Fred A. Rice, Chief
Research and Analysis Section
401 Topeka Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66603
Phone: (913) 296-5058

Prepared by:
Ken Dreiling, Research Analyst
Richard Strange, Research Analyst
Matilda Westenberger, Secretary

INTRODUCTION

The Annual Planning Information report is intended for use by area planners and labor service divisions as a tool to remedy the problem of unemployment. It is also intended as an employer guide to the economic situation in Kansas.

The Annual Planning Information report is one of several reports published periodically and provides historical, current and projected labor market information, including the outlook for the Kansas economy as well as population and labor force estimates, industry and occupational employment outlook and an analysis of job openings received and services to registered applicants in Kansas Job Service Centers.

Kansas is currently required to adjust its labor force data to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the method by which the national estimates are compiled. Each county is adjusted so that all counties total the state adjusted figure. This procedure is desirable to assure equitable distribution of federal funds for programs.

Labor force, employment and unemployment data contained herein are not CPS adjusted. The unadjusted data are more usable for economic trending and analysis purposes. For revenue sharing purposes, the CPS adjusted figures for counties may be obtained from the Research and Analysis Section, Department of Human Resources, 401 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE KANSAS ECONOMY

Kansas employment dropped by 2.5 per cent from 1981 to 1982 as sizable layoffs in manufacturing, construction and transportation-utilities continued to act as a drag on the state's economy.

1982 unemployment in Kansas averaged 5.7 per cent of the civilian labor force as compared to 4.0 per cent in 1981.

The outlook for the remainder of the year indicates a slow upturn in employment as the speed of the economic recovery will vary by area and by industry.

The 1980 average per capita income in Kansas moved up to $10,007 from the 1979 average of $9,099.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

DEFINITION OF AREA

Located in the heart of the nation, Kansas is a 208 by 411 mile rectangle. Kansas ranks fourteenth among the states in geographic size and is located in the east central part of the Great Plains. Because of its distance from east to west, Kansas has a great variation of climate, terrain, soil and native plants and animals.

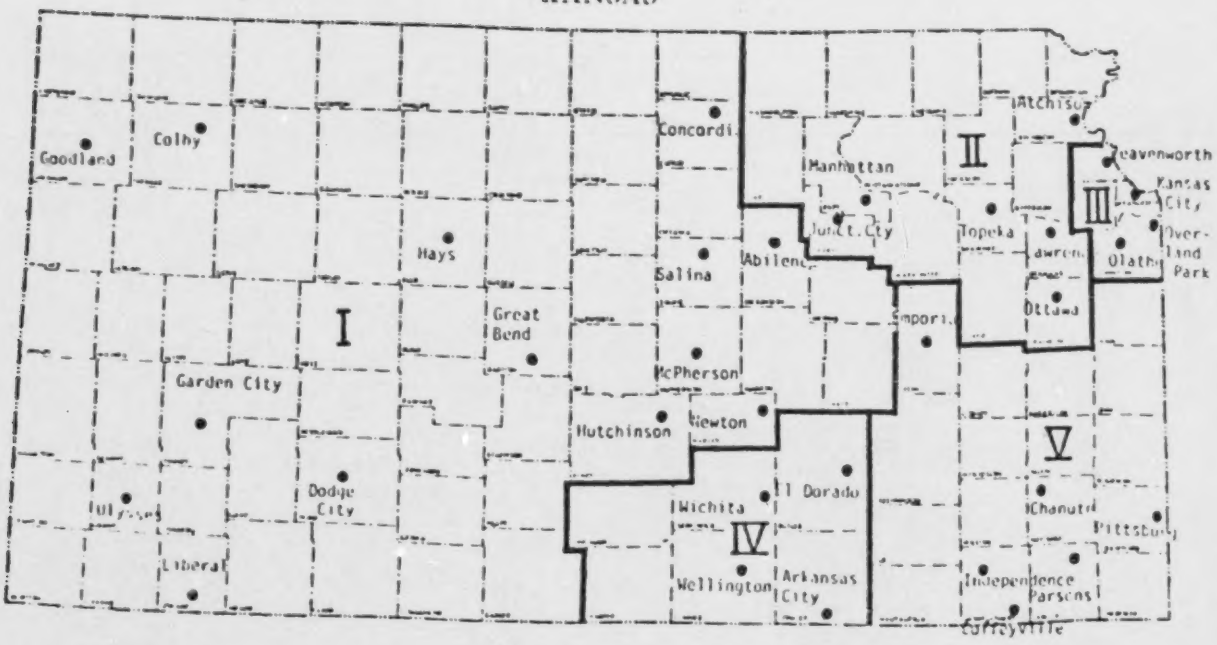
The importance of the Kansas farm sector is undeniable. In 1982 Kansas farmers experienced a strong recovery in the wheat crop, as compared to the previous year's disaster. The indicated 1982 yield of 462 million bushels is 51 per cent above 1981's yield and 10 per cent above the record 1980 yield. Almost certainly, the projected record will be due to a combination of higher yield per acre and increased acreage. In 1982 Kansas farmers planted 13.2 million acres in wheat, an all-time record planting and an increase of 8.2 per cent over last year. The indicated 35 bushel yield per acre is the third largest on record - surpassed only by 1973 and 1979 yields.

In 1983 Kansas farmers have agreed to leave one-third of the state's crop land idle as part of the Department of Agriculture's payment-in-kind program. About 4.17 million acres in Kansas wheat production is being idled from a total base acreage of 13.9 million acres. The payment-in-kind program is expected to reduce a cushion of agricultural surpluses that are blamed for weakening the farm economy.

The Job Training Partnership Act initiates a major reform of the state's employment and training planning and delivery systems, and replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), which expires September 30, 1983, with a new program and delivery system to train economically disadvantaged persons and others for permanent private sector employment. Service Delivery Areas (SDA's) are regions within the state where job training programs authorized by JTPA will be implemented, and local area employment and training planning will be accomplished.

In accordance with the provisions of the Job Training Partnership Act, five Service Delivery Areas are designated in Kansas as outlined on the map below. A list of counties within each area follows.

KANSAS



Kansas Service Delivery Areas
(JTPA)

SDA I

Barber
Barton
Chase
Cheyenne
Clark
Cloud
Comanche
Decatur
Dickinson
Edwards
Ellis
Ellsworth
Finney
Ford
Gove
Graham
Grant
Gray
Greeley
Hamilton
Harvey
Haskell
Hodgeman
Jewell
Kearny
Kiowa
Lane
Lincoln
Logan
McPherson
Marion
Meade
Mitchell
Morris
Morton
Ness
Norton
Osborne
Ottawa
Pawnee
Phillips
Pratt
Rawlins
Reno
Republic
Rice
Rooks
Rush
Russell
Saline
Scott
Seward
Sheridan
Sherman
Smith
Stafford
Stanton
Stevens
Thomas
Trego
Wallace
Wichita

SDA II

Atchison
Brown
Clay
Doniphan
Douglas
Franklin
Geary
Jackson
Jefferson
Marshall
Nemaha
Osage
Pottawatomie
Riley
Shawnee
Wabaunsee
Washington

SDA III

Johnson
Leavenworth
Wyandotte

SDA IV

Butler
Cowley
Harper
Kingman
Sedgwick
Sumner

SDA V

Allen
Anderson
Bourbon
Chautauqua
Cherokee
Coffey
Crawford
Elk
Greenwood
Labette
Linn
Lyon
Miami
Montgomery
Neosho
Wilson
Woodson

POPULATION
KANSAS SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
(JTPA)

Code	SDA I	1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
		596,428	585,195	1.9	21,247	3.6
007	Barber	6,548	7,016	- 6.7	91	1.4
009	Barton	31,343	30,663	2.2	745	2.4
017	Chase	3,309	3,408	- 2.9	60	1.8
023	Cheyenne	3,678	4,256	-13.6	24	0.7
025	Clark	2,599	2,896	-10.3	20	0.8
029	Cloud	12,494	13,466	- 7.2	64	0.5
033	Comanche	2,554	2,702	- 5.5	6	0.2
039	Decatur	4,509	4,988	- 9.6	16	0.4
041	Dickinson	20,175	19,993	0.9	278	1.4
047	Edwards	4,271	4,581	- 6.8	154	3.6
051	Ellis	26,098	24,730	5.5	386	1.5
053	Ellsworth	6,640	6,146	8.0	93	1.4
055	Finney	23,825	19,029	25.2	2,381	10.0
057	Ford	24,315	22,587	7.7	1,490	6.1
063	Gove	3,726	3,940	- 5.4	21	0.6
065	Graham	3,995	4,751	-15.9	151	3.8
067	Grant	6,977	5,961	17.0	643	9.2
069	Gray	5,138	4,516	13.8	85	1.7
071	Greeley	1,845	1,819	1.4	68	3.7
075	Hamilton	2,514	2,747	- 8.5	53	2.1
079	Harvey	30,531	27,236	12.1	1,528	5.0
081	Haskell	3,814	3,672	3.9	243	6.4
083	Hodgeman	2,269	2,662	-14.8	37	1.6
089	Jewell	5,241	6,099	-14.1	23	0.4
093	Kearny	3,435	3,047	12.7	255	7.4
097	Kiowa	4,046	4,088	- 1.0	27	6.7
101	Lane	2,472	2,707	- 8.7	30	1.2
105	Lincoln	4,145	4,582	- 9.5	25	0.6
109	Logan	3,478	3,814	- 8.8	40	1.2
113	McPherson	26,855	24,778	8.4	482	1.8
115	Marion	13,522	13,935	- 3.0	183	1.4
119	Meade	4,788	4,912	- 2.5	112	2.3
123	Mitchell	8,117	8,010	1.3	73	0.9
127	Morris	6,419	6,432	- 0.2	73	1.1
129	Morton	3,454	3,576	- 3.4	180	5.2
135	Ness	4,498	4,791	- 6.1	25	0.6
137	Norton	6,689	7,279	- 8.1	44	0.7
141	Osborne	5,959	6,416	- 7.1	42	0.7
143	Ottawa	5,971	6,183	- 3.4	31	0.5
145	Pawnee	8,065	8,484	- 4.9	449	5.6
147	Phillips	7,406	7,888	- 6.1	37	0.5
151	Pratt	10,275	10,056	2.2	293	2.9
153	Rawlins	4,105	4,393	- 6.6	15	0.4
155	Reno	64,983	60,765	6.9	3,275	5.0
157	Republic	7,569	8,498	-10.9	32	0.4
159	Rice	11,900	12,320	- 3.4	351	2.9
163	Rooks	7,006	7,628	- 8.2	63	0.9

Code		1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
	SDA I (cont.)					
165	Rush	4,516	5,117	-11.7	22	0.5
167	Russell	8,868	9,428	- 5.9	79	0.9
169	Saline	48,905	46,592	5.0	2,598	5.3
171	Scott	5,782	5,606	3.1	132	2.3
175	Seward	17,071	15,744	8.4	2,207	12.9
179	Sheridan	3,544	3,859	- 8.2	9	0.3
181	Sherman	7,759	7,792	- 0.4	359	4.6
183	Smith	5,947	6,757	-12.0	22	0.4
185	Stafford	5,539	5,694	- 4.2	87	1.5
187	Stanton	2,339	2,287	2.3	206	8.8
189	Stevens	4,736	4,198	12.8	238	5.0
193	Thomas	8,451	7,501	12.7	97	1.1
195	Trego	4,165	4,436	- 6.1	28	0.7
199	Wallace	2,045	2,215	- 7.7	36	1.8
203	Wichita	3,041	3,274	- 7.1	330	10.9
Code	SDA II	483,757	456,011	6.1	48,381	10.0
005	Atchison	18,397	19,165	- 4.0	1,398	7.6
013	Brown	11,955	11,685	2.3	827	6.9
027	Clay	9,802	9,890	- 0.9	54	0.6
043	Doniphan	9,268	9,107	1.8	375	4.0
045	Douglas	67,640	57,932	16.8	7,218	10.7
059	Franklin	21,813	22,062	10.3	652	3.0
061	Geary	29,852	28,111	6.2	8,174	27.4
085	Jackson	11,644	10,342	12.6	598	5.1
087	Jefferson	15,207	11,945	27.3	210	1.4
117	Marshall	12,720	12,787	- 2.7	37	0.3
131	Nemaha	11,211	11,825	- 5.2	88	0.8
139	Osage	15,319	13,352	14.7	165	1.1
149	Pottawatomie	14,782	11,755	25.8	177	1.2
161	Riley	63,505	56,788	11.8	10,772	17.0
177	Shawnee	154,916	155,322	- 0.3	17,493	11.3
197	Wabaunsee	6,867	6,397	7.3	114	1.7
201	Washington	8,543	9,249	- 7.6	29	0.3
Code	SDA III	497,413	460,258	8.1	62,409	12.5
091	Johnson	270,269	220,073	22.8	7,650	2.8
103	Leavenworth	54,809	53,340	2.8	7,088	12.9
209	Wyandotte	172,335	186,845	- 7.8	47,671	27.7

POPULATION
(concluded)

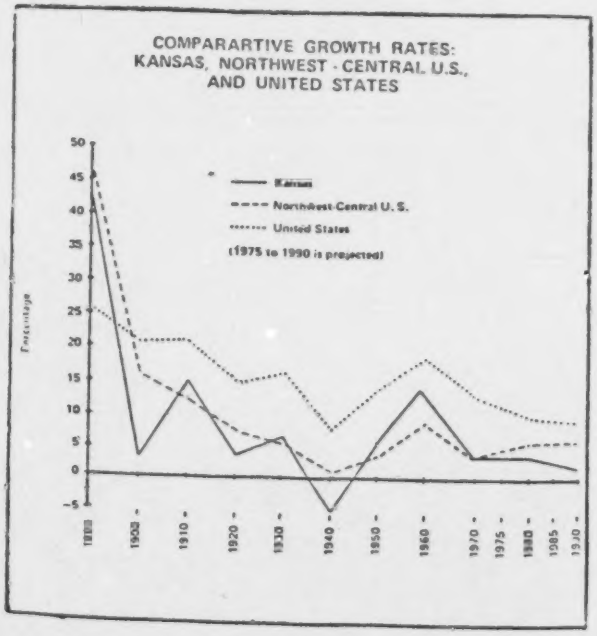
Code		1980	1970	Per Cent Change 1980/1970	1980 Minority Population	Per Cent of Population
	SDA IV	490,360	464,674	5.5	51,058	10.4
015	Butler	44,782	38,658	15.8	893	2.0
035	Cowley	36,824	35,012	5.2	2,145	5.8
077	Harper	7,778	7,871	- 1.2	78	1.0
095	Kingman	8,960	8,886	0.8	90	1.0
173	Sedgwick	367,088	350,694	4.7	47,115	12.9
191	Sumner	24,928	23,553	5.8	737	3.0
Code	SDA V					
		296,278	282,933	4.7	12,363	4.2
001	Allen	15,654	15,043	4.1	458	2.9
003	Anderson	8,749	8,501	2.9	74	0.8
011	Bourbon	15,969	15,215	5.0	563	3.5
019	Chautauqua	5,016	4,642	8.1	148	3.0
021	Cherokee	22,304	21,549	3.5	708	3.2
031	Coffey	9,370	7,397	26.7	76	0.8
037	Crawford	37,916	37,850	0.2	918	2.4
049	Elk	3,918	3,858	6.1	48	1.2
073	Greenwood	8,764	9,141	- 4.1	87	1.0
099	Labette	25,682	25,775	- 0.4	1,771	6.9
107	Linn	8,234	7,770	6.0	80	1.0
111	Lyon	35,108	32,071	9.5	2,057	5.9
121	Miami	21,618	19,254	12.3	811	3.8
125	Montgomery	42,281	39,949	5.8	3,769	8.9
133	Neosho	18,967	18,812	0.8	543	2.9
205	Wilson	12,128	11,317	7.2	158	1.3
207	Woodson	4,600	4,789	- 3.9	94	2.0
Code						
211	KANSAS	2,364,236	2,249,071	5.1	195,458	8.3

POPULATION

As of April 1, 1980, preliminary census figures indicated the population of Kansas at 2,364,236. This represents a 5.1 per cent increase over the 1970 census figure.

A slight shift in Kansas population occurred with 29 counties and two SMSA areas showing an increase of eight per cent or more. Ten counties in various locations across the state recorded a change of less than 1.0 per cent. Shawnee County, which includes the Topeka area, was included in these 10 counties. Jefferson County showed the largest per cent of increase with 27.3 per cent while Coffey, Pottawatomie and Finney counties were close behind with 26.7, 25.8 and 25.2 per cent change respectively. The largest decrease was in Graham County with a loss of 15.9 per cent or 756 persons.

Source: U. S. Department of Census 1980



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 477 (March 1972), ——, *Current Population Reports*, P-23, No. 49, (May 1974).

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The 1980 average per capita income in Kansas moved up to $10,007 from the 1979 average of $9,099, a gain of 10.0 per cent. SDA III recorded the highest per capita income level with $11,448 in 1980. Wichita County showed the highest per capita income in the area and in the state, boasting an average of $18,315.

From 1978 to 1980 per capita personal income in Kansas grew by 25.3 per cent. SDA IV led the way with an increase of over 40 per cent as growth in per capita income over the three-year period was paced by gains in Sedgwick County which moved up 38.0 per cent.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY JTPA SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

	1980	1978	Per Cent Change 1980/1978
Kansas	$10,007	$7,989	25.3
SDA I	9,984	7,944	25.7
SDA II	8,841	6,915	27.9
SDA III	11,448	8,505	34.6
SDA IV	10,678	7,501	42.4
SDA V	8,135	6,512	24.9

KANSAS COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME, 1980
(thousands of dollars)

County	By broad industrial source			By major component				Less-Personal contributions to social insurance	Total personal income
	Farm income	Government income disbursements	Private non-farm income	Wage and salary disbursements and other labor income	Proprietors' income	Property income	Transfer payments		
Allen	3,414	36,238	86,484	73,691	9,608	23,377	19,460	4,273	121,863
Anderson	3,554	20,013	31,491	21,288	5,453	16,576	11,741	1,393	53,665
Atchison	5,076	36,936	121,353	102,967	11,021	27,497	21,880	5,822	157,543
Barber	4,346	17,924	45,506	30,484	5,881	22,308	9,103	1,881	65,695
Barton	16,172	59,348	304,233	232,659	53,093	61,223	32,778	14,828	364,925
Bourbon	1,084	37,248	126,826	107,995	7,856	27,002	22,305	5,893	159,265
Brown	9,503	28,056	61,855	45,400	12,509	24,244	17,261	3,020	96,394
Butler	8,445	72,155	219,412	174,605	27,696	57,970	39,741	10,413	289,599
Chase	3,463	7,781	17,639	11,568	3,914	9,280	4,121	809	28,074
Chautauqua	3,440	11,336	18,438	10,505	4,297	10,968	7,444	781	32,433
Cherokee	3,145	46,215	88,747	72,506	8,162	29,481	27,958	4,128	133,979
Cheyenne	8,777	9,090	26,122	18,162	8,769	12,083	5,019	1,430	42,630
Clark	6,578	7,783	10,172	8,119	6,073	6,599	3,742	766	23,767
Clay	1,990	22,978	49,070	36,802	4,933	19,504	12,799	2,143	71,895
Cloud	6,634	32,126	77,338	59,161	11,551	25,932	19,454	3,653	112,445
Coffey	2,145	19,375	115,586	103,705	4,254	17,768	11,379	5,468	131,628
Comanche	1,729	6,822	11,589	8,213	1,505	6,599	3,823	502	19,638
Cowley	8,559	87,948	232,588	216,967	26,126	38,885	47,117	12,442	316,653
Crawford	2,184	110,832	204,962	182,817	19,236	52,191	63,734	10,321	307,657
Decatur	9,743	10,872	26,442	17,769	10,641	12,207	6,440	1,519	45,538
Dickinson	5,086	47,067	111,445	88,775	11,347	35,529	26,947	5,124	158,474
Doniphan	8,552	18,821	34,613	28,162	9,431	14,020	10,373	1,971	60,015
Douglas	4,043	220,099	365,770	399,562	35,919	63,301	91,130	22,213	567,699
Edwards	10,733	11,231	24,336	19,744	10,669	9,403	6,484	1,620	44,680
Elk	1,872	9,784	10,547	7,291	2,279	6,228	6,405	500	21,703
Ellis	11,142	63,641	174,528	153,356	28,441	37,893	29,621	9,369	239,922
Ellsworth	5,553	15,009	38,373	25,942	8,053	16,003	8,937	1,777	57,158
Finney	47,232	43,929	176,707	152,653	62,162	36,205	16,848	11,337	256,531
Ford	29,514	52,095	185,793	152,258	46,552	43,625	24,957	10,394	257,008
Franklin	6,025	46,790	111,732	96,058	14,111	27,792	26,586	5,660	158,837
Geary	2,095	194,901	105,685	244,917	13,491	20,573	23,700	13,166	289,515
Gove	10,456	8,929	20,423	14,070	10,368	11,262	4,108	1,317	38,491
Graham	6,664	10,960	26,358	18,295	8,153	13,276	4,258	1,400	42,582
Grant	17,493	10,572	54,762	45,582	17,668	14,887	4,490	3,346	79,451
Gray	22,954	10,097	30,418	24,449	22,715	13,199	4,106	2,566	61,903
Greeley	10,154	3,321	11,125	8,472	8,994	5,655	1,479	955	23,645
Greenwood	2,833	21,869	36,840	25,537	5,728	16,452	13,825	1,622	59,920
Hamilton	12,115	6,730	14,092	10,445	12,421	7,219	2,852	1,254	31,693
Harper	12,501	20,059	40,388	25,609	15,102	20,496	11,541	2,186	70,762
Harvey	8,056	56,621	214,648	185,630	20,967	38,140	34,588	10,551	268,774
Haskell	31,769	7,059	23,044	21,301	26,488	11,387	2,716	2,631	59,261
Hodgeman	8,289	6,175	12,581	9,295	7,456	7,591	2,703	905	26,140
Jackson	5,953	23,502	51,988	44,356	7,988	16,080	13,019	2,698	78,745
Jefferson	5,390	30,033	53,199	48,778	8,774	16,205	14,865	2,716	85,906
Jewell	10,650	13,794	23,759	17,163	11,149	12,083	7,808	1,517	46,686
Johnson	3,859	574,355	2,791,555	2,053,690	212,398	891,543	212,138	113,986	3,255,763
Kearny	17,347	5,979	15,576	14,958	14,214	7,095	2,635	1,589	37,313
Kingman	5,934	18,691	40,463	29,775	7,612	17,242	10,459	1,947	63,141
Kiowa	4,863	9,654	21,506	18,793	5,125	6,971	5,134	1,248	34,775
Labette	3,690	64,223	128,330	119,063	12,879	30,348	33,953	6,749	189,494
Lane	13,977	5,991	15,689	9,720	14,078	8,660	2,599	1,315	33,742
Leavenworth	7,061	293,017	202,248	333,494	22,565	48,938	97,329	18,099	484,227
Lincoln	6,669	10,872	22,599	15,434	7,472	10,844	6,390	1,215	38,925
Linn	2,029	20,102	55,896	47,567	3,019	15,832	11,609	2,572	75,455
Logan	12,601	9,878	22,973	15,347	14,169	11,711	4,225	1,603	43,849
Lyon	3,670	84,327	234,551	216,915	19,694	43,005	42,934	12,051	310,497
McPherson	7,952	52,318	194,111	154,630	20,327	48,241	31,183	8,975	245,406
Marion	7,661	29,131	54,494	38,686	11,463	22,680	18,457	2,617	88,669
Marshall	12,061	31,881	71,904	51,297	16,250	29,233	19,066	3,524	112,322
Meade	18,809	10,453	28,451	19,943	17,668	14,887	5,215	2,042	55,671
Miami	4,544	49,252	105,938	91,254	12,152	32,533	23,795	5,294	154,440
Mitchell	10,058	21,554	44,515	35,247	11,890	17,444	11,546	2,475	73,652
Montgomery	2,975	96,609	297,043	254,778	24,801	61,424	55,624	14,269	382,358
Morris	3,159	15,208	23,296	15,709	4,618	11,835	9,501	1,058	40,605
Morton	10,727	6,863	24,107	20,206	12,299	6,351	2,841	1,738	39,959

KANSAS COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME, 1980

(thousands of dollars)

County	By broad industrial source			By major component				Less—personal contributions to social insurance	Total personal income
	Farm income	Government income disbursements	Private non-farm income	Wage and salary disbursements and other labor income	Proprietors' income	Property income	Transfer payments		
Nemaha	11,725	23,631	49,467	33,930	15,557	21,317	14,019	2,620	82,203
Neosho	4,640	46,152	122,806	97,480	16,223	34,794	25,101	5,852	167,746
Ness	9,805	12,715	27,004	18,718	12,061	12,207	6,538	1,650	47,874
Norton	7,915	22,477	33,109	28,639	10,127	14,143	10,592	2,036	61,465
Osage	2,808	36,245	49,864	47,652	6,805	16,452	18,008	2,791	86,126
Osborne	6,132	13,378	29,834	14,669	7,746	18,017	8,912	1,193	48,151
Ottawa	3,168	13,927	32,041	19,838	2,970	18,637	7,691	1,174	47,962
Pawnee	14,510	30,367	50,007	44,374	17,200	21,936	11,374	3,243	91,641
Phillips	9,699	19,969	43,855	31,865	12,525	18,637	10,496	2,338	71,185
Pottawatomie	8,476	28,302	74,977	61,739	13,624	21,688	14,704	3,904	107,851
Pratt	9,963	26,422	73,993	58,911	15,127	23,500	12,840	3,852	106,526
Rawlins	11,910	9,571	24,195	13,766	12,632	14,268	5,010	1,433	44,243
Reno	19,604	125,957	494,268	415,236	58,125	98,326	68,142	24,304	615,525
Republic	12,094	18,974	39,608	31,033	12,956	15,012	11,675	2,320	68,356
Rice	12,160	26,259	67,772	54,841	15,260	19,876	16,214	3,656	102,535
Riley	4,995	300,197	193,384	354,916	25,145	47,947	70,568	19,834	478,742
Rooks	6,625	16,827	37,521	28,121	12,040	11,588	9,224	2,123	58,850
Rush	8,146	12,423	30,113	19,102	9,115	16,080	6,385	1,497	49,185
Russell	4,505	24,902	76,169	47,902	12,045	33,679	11,950	3,119	102,457
Saline	7,435	97,877	403,197	341,742	44,540	71,323	50,904	19,806	488,703
Scott	18,759	11,021	36,142	26,660	18,659	15,135	5,465	2,440	63,479
Sedgwick	20,800	788,981	3,672,700	3,294,891	304,244	510,640	372,706	183,649	4,298,832
Seward	17,234	31,595	178,553	152,205	32,177	29,604	13,396	9,550	217,832
Shawnee	6,397	536,025	1,349,005	1,314,173	105,079	224,816	247,359	72,210	1,819,217
Sheridan	14,708	8,564	25,766	13,835	13,517	17,815	3,871	1,491	47,547
Sherman	16,689	19,282	52,300	41,787	17,360	19,303	9,221	3,158	85,113
Smith	11,426	15,515	31,076	18,911	12,269	17,893	8,944	1,673	56,344
Stafford	9,950	18,001	33,271	22,015	11,068	19,132	9,007	1,758	59,464
Stanton	16,775	3,911	10,683	10,540	14,230	5,158	1,391	1,371	29,998
Stevens	17,531	9,901	30,550	24,093	18,390	11,588	3,911	2,291	55,691
Sumner	17,947	53,745	126,117	98,971	25,952	41,192	31,694	6,489	191,320
Thomas	17,028	22,805	55,748	45,195	21,304	20,619	8,523	3,526	92,115
Trego	5,525	9,285	23,939	15,995	6,819	10,720	5,215	1,205	37,544
Wabaunsee	5,255	15,415	27,358	25,494	4,377	10,023	8,164	1,538	46,520
Wallace	9,456	4,350	9,881	6,261	6,337	5,406	2,683	687	20,000
Washington	4,153	22,214	35,701	24,437	5,061	19,752	12,818	1,528	60,540
Wichita	22,782	5,324	30,175	26,603	21,223	7,838	2,617	2,585	55,696
Wilson	3,387	25,243	52,488	41,199	6,350	18,140	15,429	2,446	78,672
Woodson	1,516	12,073	16,429	11,270	2,614	8,411	7,723	721	29,297
Wyandotte	1,529	475,926	1,555,238	1,456,202	86,600	216,373	273,228	78,273	1,954,130
TOTAL	980,000	6,040,000	17,530,000	15,395,000	2,200,000	4,133,000	2,822,000	902,000	23,648,000

UNITED STATES
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers
(Annual Average)
1967=100

	1982	1981	Per Cent Increase 1981 to 1982
All Items	289.1	272.3	6.2
Food	285.7	274.6	4.0
At Home	279.9	269.9	3.7
Away from Home	306.5	291.0	5.3
Housing	314.6	293.4	7.2
Rent	224.0	208.1	7.6
Homeownership	376.8	352.7	6.8
Fuels/Utilities	350.8	319.2	9.9
Furnishings/Operations	233.2	221.3	5.4
Apparel - Upkeep	191.8	186.9	2.6
Transportation	291.5	280.0	4.1
Private	287.5	277.5	3.6
Public	346.0	312.0	10.9
Medical Care	328.7	294.5	11.6
Entertainment	235.8	221.4	6.5
Other Goods & Services	259.9	235.7	10.3

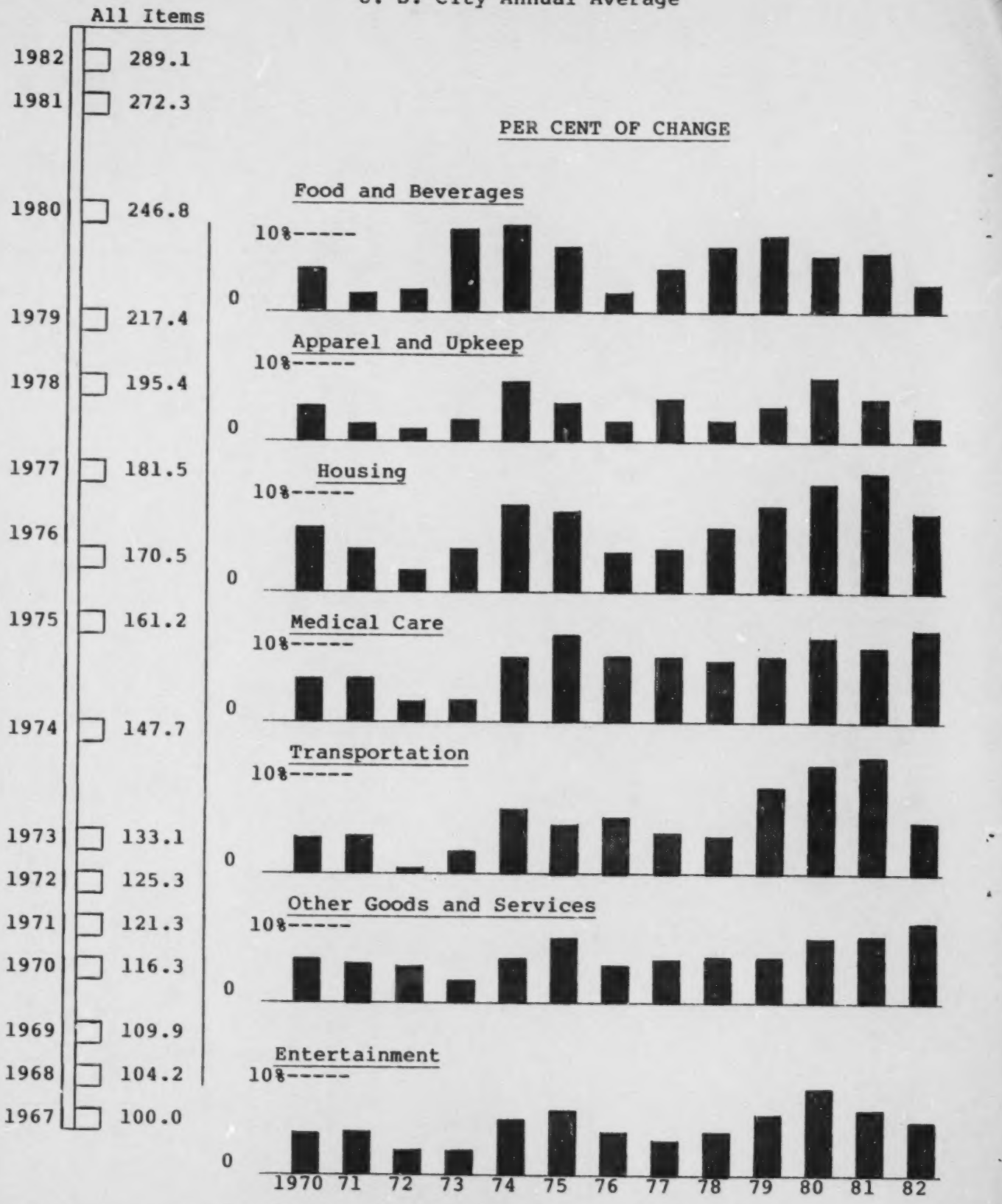
Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Consumer Price Index tells us what changes are taking place in the purchasing power of the dollars we spend. The index tells us how the cost of the market basket of goods and services changes over time by recording the prices of goods and services an average family buys. It is important to remember that it is a price index and not a cost-of-living index - although the public often refers to it as the latter, and often uses it that way. The Consumer Price Index does not attempt to report changes in the style of living. It simply measures the changes in prices for a scientifically selected market basket based on the average experience of certain population groups.

1982 ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
All Items	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1
Food & Beverages	273.6	275.8	275.6	276.5	278.1	280.2	280.8	279.9	280.1	279.6	279.1	279.1	278.2
Food	281.0	283.3	283.0	283.9	285.5	287.8	288.5	287.4	287.6	287.0	286.4	286.5	285.7
At Home	275.3	278.0	277.1	277.9	279.8	282.6	282.8	280.8	280.6	279.4	286.4	277.8	279.9
Away from Home	299.8	301.2	302.4	303.6	304.8	305.9	307.6	308.7	309.8	310.7	311.4	312.6	306.5
Housing	306.1	307.3	306.7	309.4	313.8	317.5	319.2	320.1	319.7	320.7	319.0	316.3	314.6
Rent	217.8	218.6	219.6	220.1	221.8	222.6	224.8	226.0	226.9	228.9	230.2	230.8	224.0
Homeownership	367.5	368.7	365.7	370.6	377.4	382.8	384.5	385.9	383.0	382.8	379.5	372.9	376.8
Fuels/Utilities	336.2	337.1	339.3	339.2	345.4	352.2	354.7	356.3	359.5	363.4	362.2	364.1	350.8
Furnishings/Operations	228.4	230.2	231.6	232.6	233.4	233.7	234.1	233.4	234.2	235.4	235.1	235.7	233.2
Apparel - Upkeep	187.3	188.0	191.1	191.9	191.5	190.8	189.7	191.8	194.9	195.5	195.4	193.6	191.8
Transportation	289.9	288.0	285.1	282.9	285.6	292.8	296.1	296.2	295.3	295.5	295.8	294.8	291.5
Private	286.6	284.5	281.3	278.8	281.5	288.9	292.3	292.4	291.1	291.1	291.4	290.4	287.5
Public	334.9	336.8	336.7	339.3	342.1	345.6	347.2	348.1	353.3	356.3	356.0	355.6	346.0
Medical Care	313.4	316.2	318.8	321.7	323.8	326.4	330.0	333.3	336.0	338.7	342.2	344.3	328.7
Entertainment	229.2	231.2	232.8	233.9	234.4	235.6	236.6	237.4	238.3	240.3	239.9	240.1	235.8
Other Goods & Services	248.4	250.3	252.2	253.8	255.0	255.8	257.2	258.3	266.6	271.2	273.8	276.6	259.9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
All Urban Consumers
U. S. City Annual Average



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

The current economic situation in Kansas, as well as the nation, is a consequence of the struggle to be rid of the spiraling inflation rates of the seventies. The 1981-82 recession was the result of a change in economic policy to combat inflation. This objective was attained to a considerable degree in 1982 with inflation moderating both nationally and in Kansas.

A review of the major industry divisions in Kansas shows that, although the recession has not affected Kansas employment as severely as the nation, the state has not escaped totally unharmed. Total employment in 1982 dropped by 2.5 per cent from 1981 as sizable layoffs in manufacturing, construction and transportation-utilities continued to act as a drag on the state's economy.

The following table reflects fiscal year changes in the Kansas economy from 1981 to 1982. The table also indicates estimated projected data for fiscal years 1983 and 1984. All other data for years 1978 through 1982, as well as projected estimates, are based on calendar years.

The Kansas Economy	Fiscal Year (ended June 30) Actual (Thousands) Estimated 1981	1982	1983 a/	1984	Per Cent Change 82/81	83/82	84/83
Place of Residence Data							
Civilian Labor Force	1213.6	1213.3	1197.4	1206.0	b/	- 1.3	+ 0.7
Employment	1164.4	1158.2	1122.9	1139.5	- 0.5	- 3.0	+ 1.5
Farm	63.3	61.8	60.7	59.5	- 2.4	- 1.8	- 2.0
Nonfarm	1101.1	1096.4	1062.2	1080.0	- 0.4	- 3.1	+ 1.7
Unemployment	49.2	55.1	74.5	66.5	+ 12.0	+ 35.2	- 10.7
Rate	4.1	4.5	6.2	5.5	xxx	xxx	xxx
Covered Employment	889.5	896.8	902.0	905.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
Insured Unemployment							
Weekly Average	23.4	30.0	39.7	37.1	+ 28.2	+ 32.3	- 6.5
Rate	2.6	3.3	4.4	4.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Separation Rate	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Place of Work Data							
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	946.1	940.0	908.8	928.0	- 0.6	- 3.3	+ 2.1
Manufacturing	187.8	181.2	157.0	168.5	- 3.5	- 13.4	+ 7.3
Mining	17.8	20.4	17.8	17.5	+ 14.6	- 12.7	- 1.7
Construction	44.7	40.2	39.0	43.0	- 10.1	- 3.0	+ 10.3
Trans., Comm., Util.	63.1	62.0	62.5	63.0	- 1.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Trade	227.0	229.1	227.0	230.0	+ 0.9	- 0.9	+ 1.3
Finance	47.8	48.5	49.0	50.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.0
Services	170.4	173.1	173.0	174.0	+ 1.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Government	187.5	185.5	183.5	182.0	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 0.8

a/ Based on seven months of actual data

b/ Less than .05 per cent

EMPLOYMENT

The total civilian labor force in Kansas remained fairly stable from 1981 to 1982, moving down 0.8 per cent. Total employment fell by 2.5 per cent reflecting a 2.2 per cent loss in the farm worker level and a 2.5 per cent decline in the nonfarm segment.

Total 1982 nonfarm wage and salary employment in Kansas slid back 3.2 per cent as nearly all major industry divisions recorded losses.

KANSAS NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

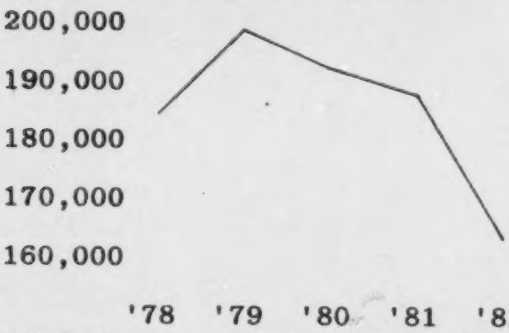
	1982	1981	1978	Per Cent Change 1982/1981	Per Cent Change 1982/1978
Total	919,200	949,700	912,500	- 3.2	0.7
Manufacturing	166,200	188,600	185,900	- 11.9	- 10.6
Mining	18,700	19,800	12,900	- 5.6	45.0
Construction	37,500	42,700	48,000	- 12.2	- 21.9
Trans-Util.	61,700	62,700	63,200	- 1.6	- 2.4
Trade	226,800	228,600	221,400	- 0.8	2.4
Finance	48,800	48,200	45,000	1.2	8.4
Services	173,100	173,200	156,100	- 0.1	10.9
Government	186,400	185,900	180,000	0.3	3.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	18.1	19.8	20.2	21.0	20.4
Mining	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4
Construction	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.3
Trans-Util.	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9
Trade	24.7	24.1	24.0	23.8	24.3
Finance	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
Services	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.3	17.1
Government	20.3	19.6	19.8	19.4	19.7

The manufacturing division includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Manufacturing is divided into two segments - durable and nondurable goods. Durable goods items enjoy a normal life expectancy of three or more years. Big ticket items such as automobiles, furniture, household appliances and mobile homes are common examples. Nondurable goods generally last only a short time (three years or less). Examples of these items include food, beverages, clothing, shoes and gasoline.

Employment - Manufacturing

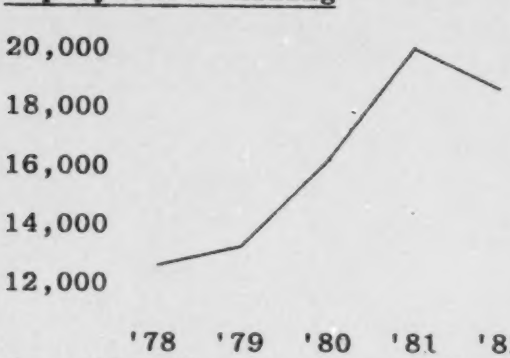


Manufacturing jobs have dropped sharply over the last five-year period with most of the decline experienced from 1981 to 1982. Durable goods employment moved down 16.5 per cent during the last year with extensive losses noted in the machinery and transportation equipment categories. The number of persons producing nondurable goods also dwindled during the 1981-1982 period as current economic conditions pulled all segments downward, with the exception of food and kindred products which moved ahead 0.8 per cent. In 1982 manufacturing employment accounted for 18.1 per cent of the Kansas work force.

The number of manufacturing jobs in Kansas is expected to decline by approximately thirteen per cent in 1983 as orders for durable goods remain sluggish. An economic recovery projected for late this year should help restore the manufacturing employment level by seven to eight per cent in 1984.

The mining industry division includes establishments primarily engaged in the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. Also included under this broad industry group are quarrying, well operation, milling and other preparation customarily done at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity. Overall, mining employs two per cent of the Kansas work force.

Employment - Mining



From 1978 to 1981 mining employment in Kansas enjoyed a period of sustained growth based primarily on higher prices for oil and gas products which encouraged exploration.

Deteriorating economic conditions led to a loss of 1,100 workers from 1981 to 1982 as production cutbacks became more common. Continued lower prices for oil and gas, along with the threat of a special severance tax on mining, should lead to further employment declines throughout the year.

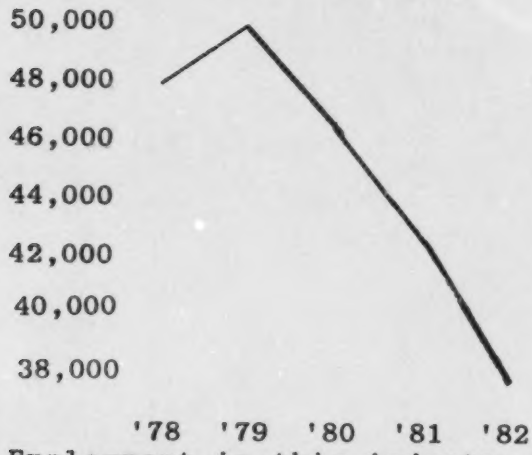
The construction industry division includes new work, additions, alterations and repairs and is categorized into the three following broad types:

1) Building construction by general contractors or by operative builders. This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in the construction of residential, farm, industrial, commercial or other buildings. Operative builders are firms that are engaged in construction for sale on their own account rather than as contractors.

2) Construction other than building construction - general contractors. This group consists of establishments engaged in heavy construction such as highways, streets, bridges, sewers, railroads, irrigation projects, floor control projects, marine and miscellaneous construction other than buildings.

3) Special trade contractors. Activities in this major group include contractors who specialize in such activities as plumbing, painting, plastering, carpentry, electrical installation, masonry, roofing and other specialized work. This group is the largest within the industry, employing nearly one-half of all construction employees.

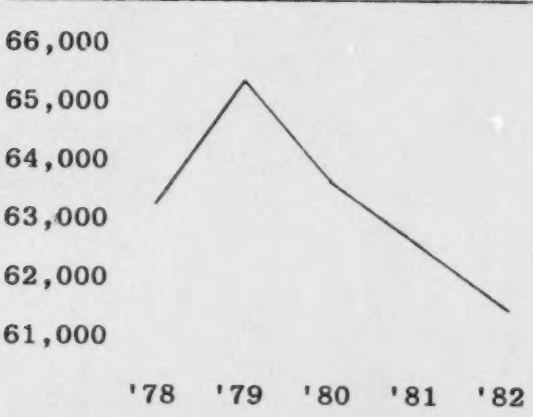
Employment - Construction



The construction industry in Kansas employs over 37,000 workers, approximately 4.1 per cent of the work force. Employment within this industry has declined significantly since 1978 when the annual average was 48,000. Economic conditions, in particular high interest rates, have slowed construction activity in Kansas as well as nationally. The number of construction workers is expected to continue its downward trend through 1983 before picking up again in 1984. Employment in this industry will depend on the speed and extent of the economic rebound.

The transportation and public utilities industry division includes establishments providing to the general public or to other business enterprises passenger and freight transportation, communication services, electricity, gas, steam, water or sanitary services.

Employment - Transportation-Utilities



The transportation-utilities industry division began to show declining employment following a peak of 65,300 in 1979. The number of railroad and trucking jobs fell by 1,800 from 1981 to 1982 with losses understandably related to the downward trends exhibited in farm, manufacturing and construction industries. Partially offsetting these losses were small employment gains in electrical, gas and sanitary services.

The number of transportation-utilities workers is expected to inch higher during 1983 and 1984 moving ahead from 0.8 to 1.0 per cent.

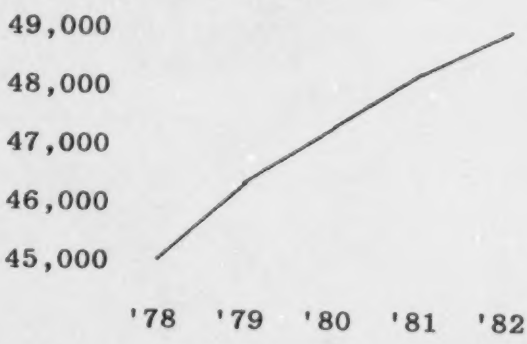
The trade industry division consists of two separate classifications - wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale trade includes establishments or places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm or professional business users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. Retail trade includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods.

Employment - Trade

The Kansas trade industry employs over 225,000 workers, approximately one-fourth of the total work force. From 1978 through 1982 jobs in the wholesale sector have managed to edge higher each year. During the same period retail trade employment has varied from year to year. The number of trade workers in Kansas began to decline from 1981 to 1982, moving down 0.8 per cent. Not surprisingly, the change in direction was most apparent in the building materials, apparel, and home furnishings categories as consumers put off purchasing those items felt to be nonessential. Trade employment should continue downward through 1983 before starting to recover in 1984.

The finance industry division consists of firms that are engaged in the specialized activities of either finance, insurance or real estate. In 1982 finance employment accounted for 5.3 per cent of the Kansas work force.

Employment - Finance

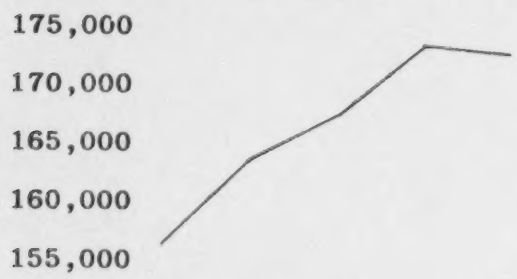


Banking and insurance are the two largest groups in the finance division employing over half of all employees. Jobs in this industry have continued strong over the past five years as the 1981 to 1982 period accounted for the largest increase of any major industry division, moving ahead by 600. The current economic downturn has had a noticeable impact on the

real estate segment as employment levels have declined in terms of yearly averages. 1983 and 1984 projections indicate a continued pattern of slow growth as finance worker levels move ahead slightly by 1.0 and 2.0 per cent, respectively.

The services industry division includes establishments engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. Included in this division are hotels and other lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair and amusement services; health, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations and other miscellaneous services.

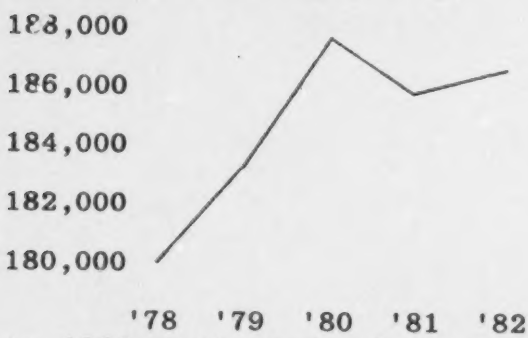
Employment - Services



From 1978 to 1982 services employment rose by 17,000, an increase of 10.9 per cent. Steady growth in the health and education categories provided most of the job additions. In 1982 the services industry employed almost nineteen per cent of all wage and salary employees in Kansas. Jobs in the health category accounted for forty per cent of the total while the business category showed the next largest number of workers with fourteen per cent of the total. Although services employment declined slightly over the year, high demand for health care, maintenance and repair, advertising, commercial cleaning, and recreation should lead to small increases over the next few years.

The government industry division includes the legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities of federal, state and local government. Overall, government employs just over twenty per cent of the Kansas work force.

Employment - Government



The Kansas government boasts a work force of nearly 186,000, most of which are employed in the state and local sectors. The downturn in jobs from 1980 to 1981 was a result of layoffs in the federal category as workers were let go in keeping with President Reagan's plans for reducing government spending. Employment in government moved slightly higher from 1981 to 1982 with most of the increase noted in the federal sector. The number of government wage earners is forecast to drop by approximately 1.0 per cent in both 1983 and 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT - NATIONAL

Annual average adjusted unemployment rates were higher in 1982 than in 1981 in every state and the District of Columbia. The average unemployment rate for the nation rose to 9.7 per cent in 1982 from 7.6 per cent in 1981. Unemployment in the nation rose by 2.4 million persons from 1981 to 1982 to 10.7 million. Nearly 60 per cent of this increase was concentrated in the industrialized north and south central regions. Unemployment rates for the states in both the east-north central and east-south central divisions averaged over 12 per cent.

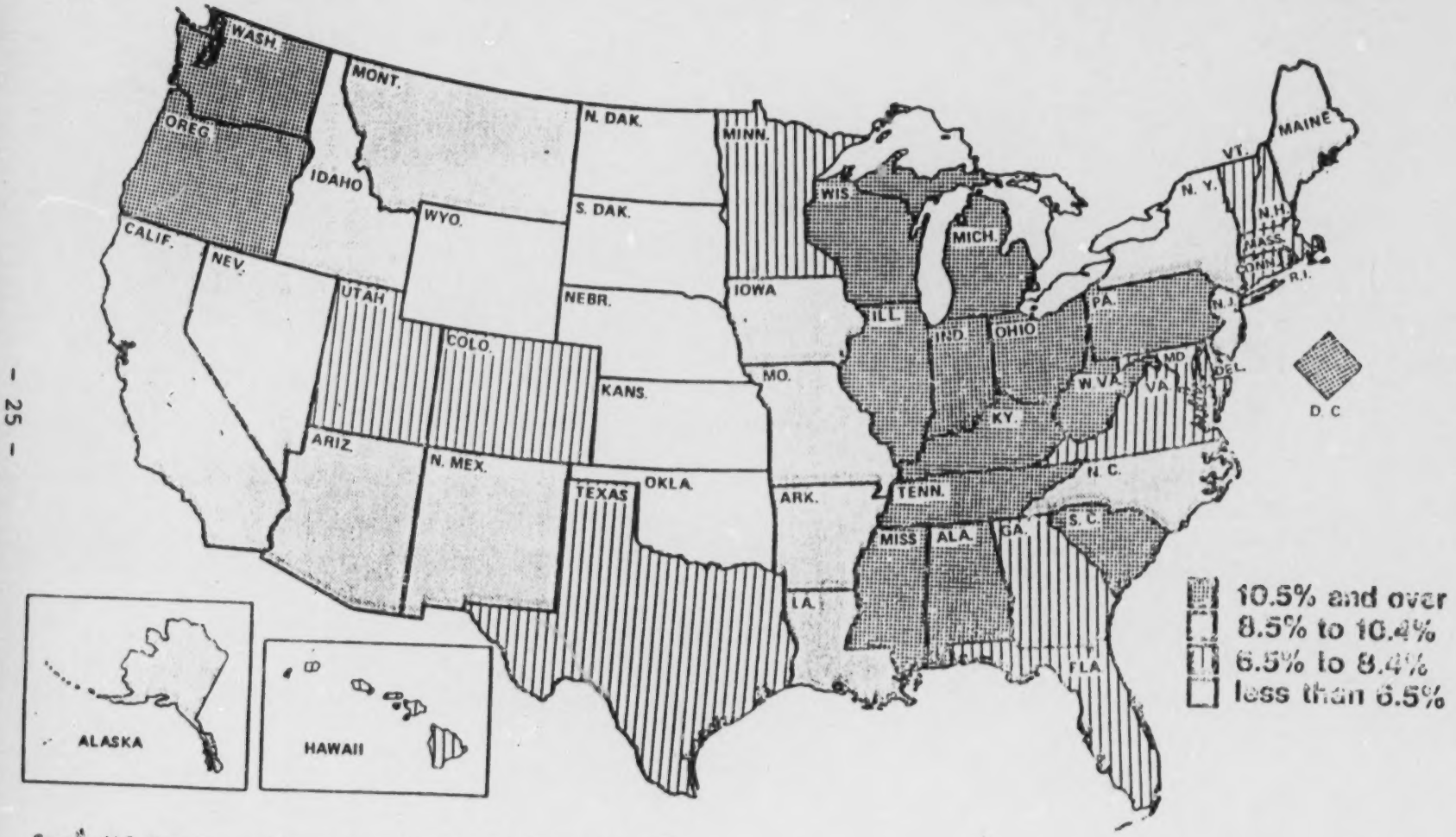
Michigan continued to have the highest rate, 15.5 per cent, marking the third consecutive year that the unemployment rate has averaged over 12.0 per cent in that state. Alabama was second with a 14.4 per cent unemployment rate. Thirteen other states had rates in excess of 10.5 per cent in 1982. The largest year-to-year increase occurred in Arizona, where the rate rose from 6.1 to 9.9 per cent. The rate in Kansas jumped from 4.2 per cent in 1981 to 6.3 per cent in 1982.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE - ADJUSTED

State	Per Cent of Labor Force 1982	1981
Alabama	14.4	10.7
Alaska	9.9	9.3
Arizona	9.9	6.1
Arkansas	9.8	9.1
California	9.9	7.4
Colorado	7.7	5.5
Connecticut	6.9	6.2
Delaware	8.5	7.9
District of Columbia	10.6	9.0
Florida	8.2	6.8
Georgia	7.8	6.4
Hawaii	6.7	5.4
Idaho	9.8	7.6
Illinois	11.3	8.5
Indiana	11.9	10.1
Iowa	8.5	6.9
Kansas	6.3	4.2
Kentucky	10.6	8.4
Louisiana	10.3	8.4
Maine	8.6	7.2
Maryland	8.4	7.3
Massachusetts	7.9	6.4
Michigan	15.5	12.3
Minnesota	7.8	5.5
Mississippi	11.0	8.3
Missouri	9.2	7.7
Montana	8.6	6.9
Nebraska	6.1	4.1
Nevada	10.1	7.1
New Hampshire	7.4	5.0
New Jersey	9.0	7.3
New Mexico	9.2	7.3
New York	8.6	7.6
North Carolina	9.0	6.4
North Dakota	5.9	5.0
Ohio	12.5	9.6
Oklahoma	5.7	3.6
Oregon	11.5	9.9
Pennsylvania	10.9	8.4
Rhode Island	10.2	7.6
South Carolina	10.8	8.4
South Dakota	5.5	5.1
Tennessee	11.8	9.1
Texas	6.9	5.3
Utah	7.8	6.7
Vermont	6.9	5.7
Virginia	7.7	6.1
Washington	12.1	9.5
West Virginia	13.9	10.7
Wisconsin	10.7	7.8
Wyoming	5.8	4.1

Source: U. S. Department of Labor

Unemployment Rates by State, 1982 Annual Average



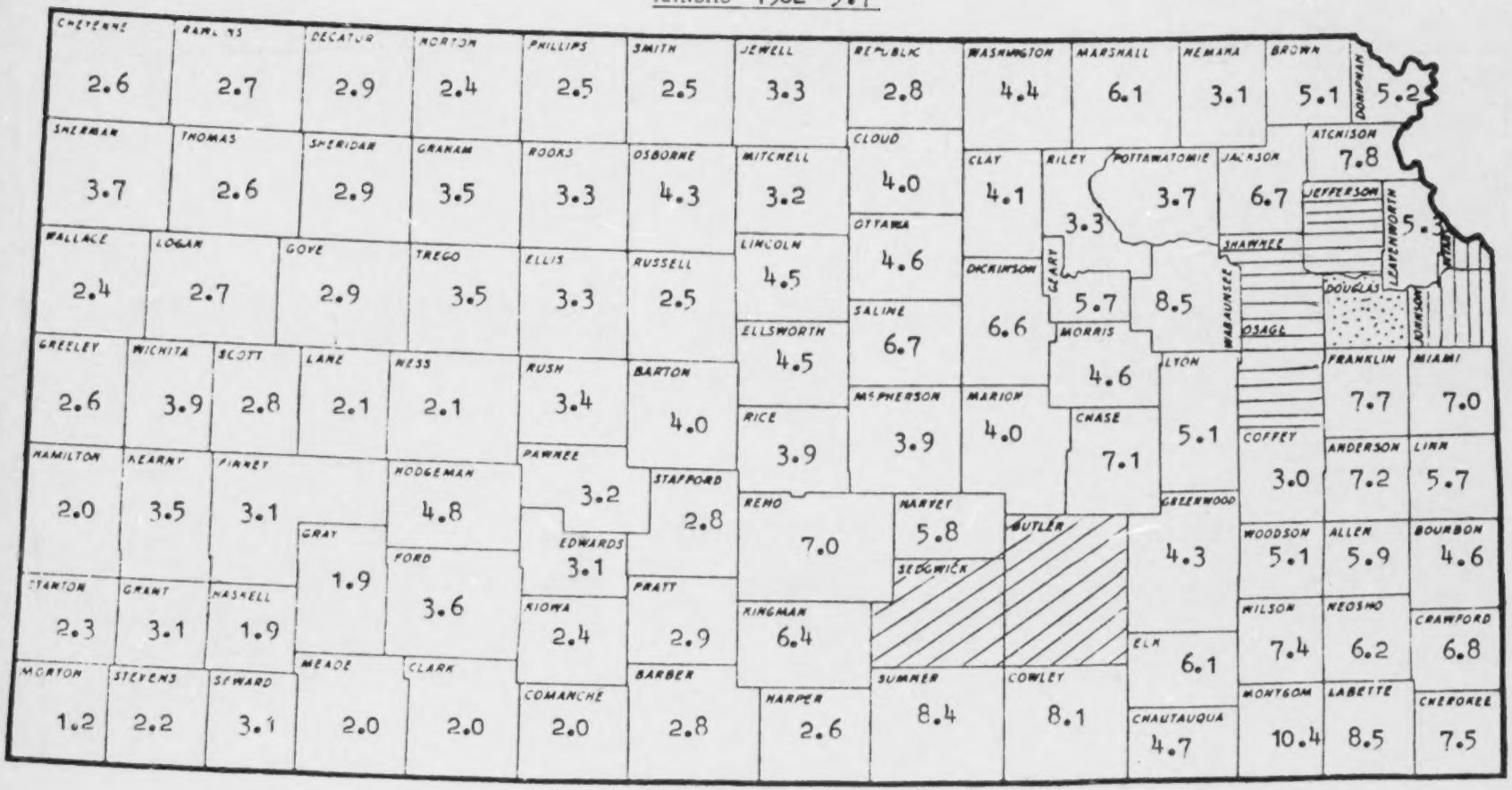
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1983

UNEMPLOYMENT - STATEWIDE

The annual average unadjusted unemployment rate for the state of Kansas increased to 5.7 per cent in 1982 from 4.0 per cent in 1981. From 1981 to 1982 the state of Kansas experienced the same economic difficulties as the rest of the nation. Generally the western third of the state was least affected by the current recession with unemployment rates in the 1.2 to 4.8 per cent range. The economic difficulties were noted in the eastern two-thirds of the state. Montgomery County led all counties with a 10.4 per cent unemployment rate. Labette, Cowley, Sumner and Wabaunsee counties were over eight per cent. Coffey County had the lowest rate of any county in the eastern part of the state at 3.0 per cent. Unemployment is expected to fall slowly throughout the state in 1983.

ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR
CPS - Unadjusted Rate

KANSAS 1982 - 5.7



7.7 Wichita SMSA

6.2 Topeka SMSA

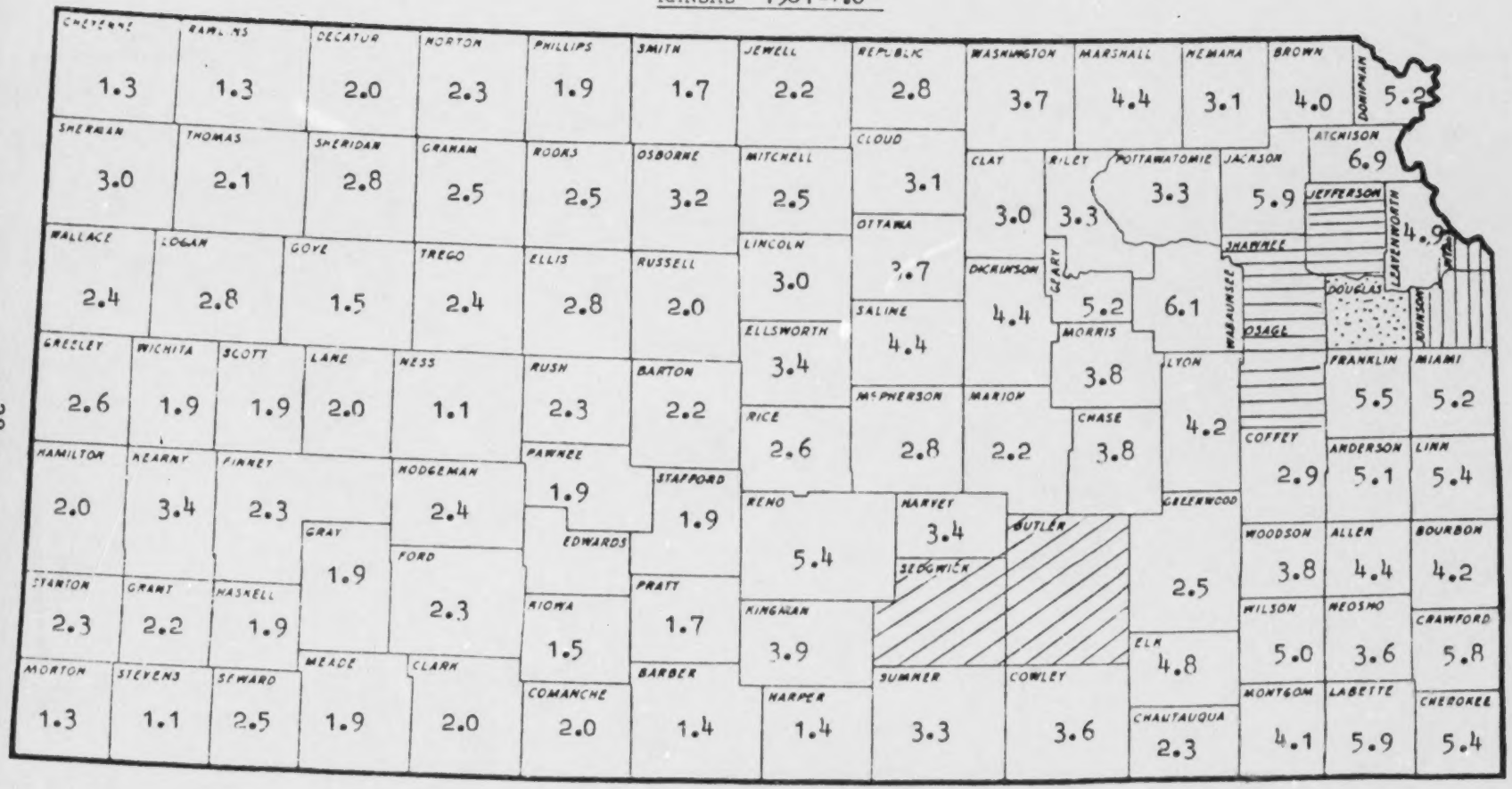
5.1 Kansas City SMSA

4.2 Lawrence SMSA

5.7 Statewide

ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR
CPS - Unadjusted Rate

KANSAS 1981 4.0



3.9 Wichita SMSA

5.0 Topeka SMSA

4.5 Kansas City SMSA

3.8 Lawrence SMSA

4.0 Statewide

PROJECTED JOB OPENINGS

A total of 266,175 job openings are projected to occur in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. Of this total, 135,175, or 50.8 per cent, will be due to replacement requirements while the remaining 131,000 openings, or 49.2 per cent will be the result of employment expansion.

Clerical occupations, with a total of 49,750, will account for the largest number of job openings of any occupational category in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. Of this total, 28,100, or 56.5 per cent of the openings will be the result of employment growth. Continued business strength and expansion will account for the large number of openings in this category.

Service occupations will supply the second largest number of job openings during the period, accounting for 42,175 of the 266,175 job openings expected. Again, the continuing and expanding need for health services and the increasingly large demand for a variety of food services will supply a large number of the job openings expected for this category from 1982 and 1985.

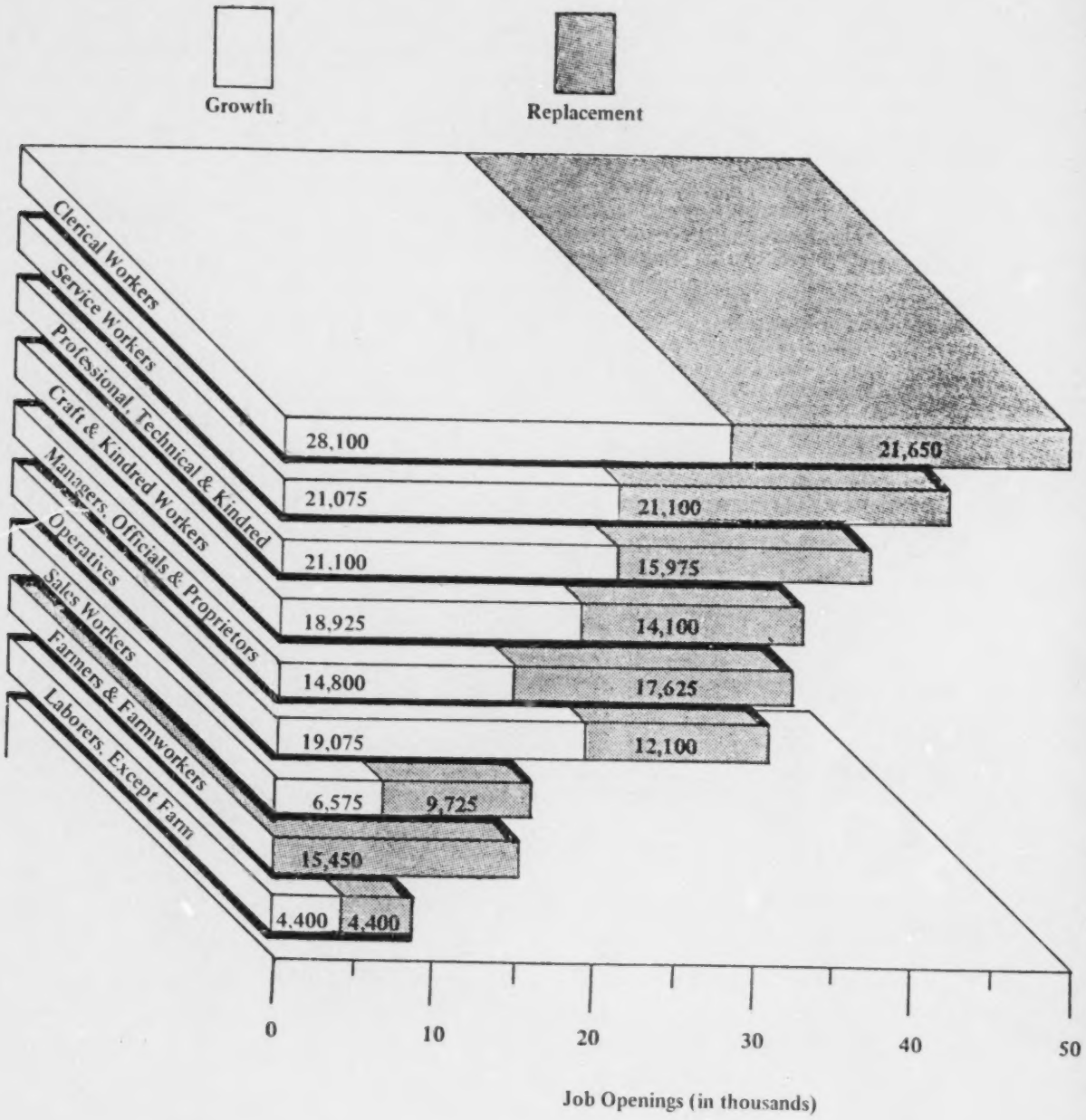
Laborers, except farm, on the other hand, will have the smallest worker requirement of all the occupational categories. Both employment expansion and replacement needs will each require 4,400 of the 8,800 total job openings expected to occur in this category between 1982 and 1985.

Of the 5,450 job openings expected to occur in the farm and farm workers category, all will be the result of replacement requirements rather than employment growth. Actual employment in farming and farm occupations is projected to decline between 1982 and 1985. The high cost of farming, the high-risk nature of the occupation and the relatively unstable income are the main factors contributing to this decline.

Job openings projected to occur between 1982 and 1985 for each occupational category are detailed in the following graph.

PROJECTED KANSAS JOB OPENINGS

1982 to 1985



PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Kansas is projected to reach 1,392,350 by 1985. This represents a growth of 19.5 per cent over the 1982 total of 1,165,200. Five of the nine occupational categories are projected to have growth rates above the 10.4 per cent average. All occupational categories, with the exception of farmers and farm workers, will experience employment growth during this period.

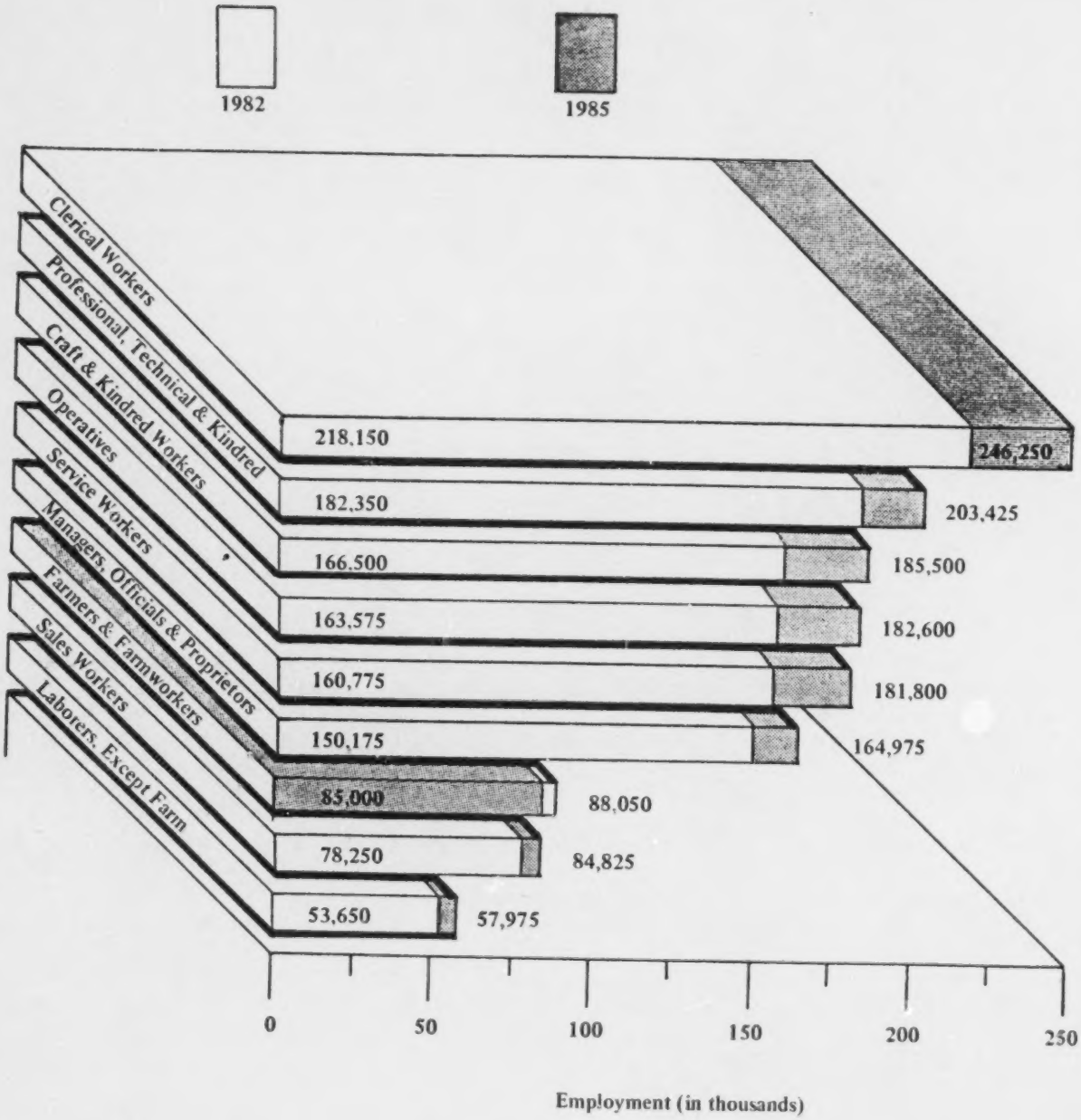
By 1985, clerical occupations will be the largest occupational category in Kansas. With an employment of 246,250, about 17.7 per cent of all workers will be employed in clerical occupations. This 1985 total is a 12.9 per cent increase over the 1982 employment of 218,150 and represents the second fastest growth rate among the categories. The large number of workers in clerical occupations and the expansion of this category between 1982 and 1985 emphasize the prominence and importance of clerical workers within business organizations as well as indicating continued business expansion in the future.

Employment in service occupations is projected to increase from 160,775 workers in 1982 to 181,800 workers in 1985. This is an increase of 13.1 per cent for the period and represents the fastest growing occupational category in Kansas. The increasing demand for health services will be the major contributor to the expansion in the services category. Other factors responsible for this growth include the growing demand for personal services; the need for additional protection of people and property; the demand for food service workers brought about by the growing popularity of restaurants and fast-food establishments; and the increasing demand for building maintenance and cleaning services.

As mentioned earlier, farmers and farm workers is the only occupational category projected to decline from 1982 to 1985. Employment in this category is expected to total 85,000 workers in 1985, down from the 1982 employment of 88,050 workers. This is a 3.5 per cent decline for the period. The tremendous cost and investment involved in farming for both those individuals starting out and those established in farming and the high-risk nature and uncertainty of the occupation are major factors in the decline in employment in this occupational category.

The remaining occupational categories are projected to show varying rates of growth between 1982 and 1985. The laborers, except farm category will experience the smallest rate of growth with an increase of 8.1 per cent during this period. A detailed look at the projected employment for each occupational category for 1982 and 1985 is presented in the following chart.

PROJECTED KANSAS OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
1982 and 1985



SERVICE OCCUPATIONS. Employment for service occupations is estimated to rise from 160,775 workers in 1982 to 181,000 in 1985, representing a 13.1 per cent increase. This field is projected to be the fastest growing occpational category in Kansas and will rank as the fifth largest by the mid-1980's.

Service occupations are expected to supply the second largest number of job openings in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. A total of 42,175 job openings are expected to occur in this category during that period. Approximately one-half, or 21,075, of these openings will occur due to replacement requirements. Occupational groups within the services category expected to have the greatest labor demand include food service workers, health service workers and cleaning service workers.

Job opportunities for food service workers will provide around 13,575 openings from 1982 to 1985. Employment growth will account for 6,975, or 51 per cent, of these job openings. This expansion will be the result of the continually growing popularity and convenience of a variety of restaurants, fast-food places and other eating establishments. About 5,100 job openings are expected for cooks, except private, while 3,625 of the 13,575 total job openings are expected for waiters and waitresses.

An increasingly health-conscious public and the subsequent demand for improvement and expansion of health services will be largely responsible for the 12,275 job openings projected for health service workers. Employment growth of 20.9 per cent is expected for this occupational group between 1982 and 1985. This expansion will create about 64 per cent of the projected job openings. Among health service occupations, nurse aides, orderlies and practical nurses will account for most of the worker requirements.

Cleaning service workers will provide about 8,825 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Most of these projected openings will occur due to replacement demand, which will account for 5,500, or 62 per cent, of the openings, rather than employment growth. Janitors and sextons will account for 4,375 of the job openings during the 1982 to 1985 period. Building interior cleaners, meanwhile, are expected to provide 3,575 openings during the same period while lodging quarters cleaners should account for the remaining 875 job openings. The continuing demand for a variety of building maintenance services serves as the main factor for the large number of job openings expected for this occupational group.

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CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS. Employment in clerical occupations is expected to increase 12.9 per cent between 1982 and 1985. Employment in this second fastest growing category is estimated to total 246,250 by the mid-1980's, representing the largest occupational category in the state. By 1985, 17.7 per cent of the Kansas labor force will be employed in clerical occupations.

Clerical occupations will also supply the largest number of job openings of any category in Kansas with a projected total of 49,750 openings between 1982 and 1985. Despite the fact that clerical workers enter, leave and reenter the labor force frequently resulting in a high number of job openings due to replacement demands, only 44 per cent, of 21,650, of the projected job openings are due to replacement needs. Fifty-six per cent, or 28,100, of the job openings expected to occur between 1982 and 1985 will be the result of employment growth indicating progressive business expansion during that period.

Although improved business procedures and office equipment will likely result in the reduction in demand of certain office machine operators, it is also likely that a new demand will arise for those individuals skilled or qualified to handle jobs created by improved or new electronic data processing operation. In addition, secretaries, typists, bookkeepers, cashiers and a wide variety of other clerical occupations are likely to maintain a strong future occupational demand.

* * * * *

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS. Employment in professional, technical and kindred occupations is expected to increase 11.6 per cent between 1982 and 1985. Employment in this category is expected to rise from 182,350 in 1982 to 203,425 in 1985. Professional, technical and kindred occupations will account for 14.6 per cent of the 1985 Kansas labor force and will rank as the second largest occupational category.

Of the 37,075 job openings projected to occur between 1982 and 1985, 21,100, or 56.9 per cent, will result from growth with the remaining openings stemming from replacement needs. Major occupational groups requiring the greatest manpower needs during this period include medical workers, except technicians, teachers and miscellaneous professional occupations.

The increasing emphasis on health care will continue through the mid-1980's resulting in a demand for improved health services and an expansion of health care facilities in Kansas. These factors will help create a large number of openings for medical and health care workers. The medical workers, except technicians group will have the greatest manpower demand of any group in the category with a total of 8,600 job openings expected between 1982 and 1985. Sixty-seven per cent of these job openings will stem

from employment growth and reflect the 19.0 per cent employment increase projected for this group. The remaining openings will result from replacement demand. Of this group, registered nurses will account for the most openings with a total of 3,975. Physicians will have the second largest manpower demand with a total of 1,675 openings with over 85 per cent of these openings a result of employment growth.

Teaching is the largest profession in Kansas, but projections indicate this group of occupations will experience a slow rate of growth to the mid-1980's. As a result, most of the projected 7,825 job openings will be the result of replacement requirements rather than employment growth. The outlook for preschool and elementary teachers, however, looks bright with improved job market conditions anticipated for these occupations during the mid-1980's. Demand for preschool and elementary teachers is largely dependent upon the birthrate for student enrollment. A projected increase in the birthrate in the late 1970's and early 1980's is forecast and should increase the demand for these occupations in the mid-1980's. Also, a continued decline in the student-teacher ratio should provide a number of additional openings as well. Of the 2,650 openings projected to occur for teachers between 1982 and 1985 as a result of growth, 2,550 openings will be in elementary and preschool teaching. At the secondary-school level, declining enrollments through the mid-1980's are expected and will contribute to an over supply of secondary and college teachers. Low birthrates during the early and mid-1970's will begin to contribute to the declining enrollment of high school, vocational education and college students and the subsequently lower levels of secondary teachers in the mid-1980's. Although the lowering of the student-teacher ratio will create a number of openings, most openings for high school, college and vocational teachers will be the result of replacement needs.

The miscellaneous professional group is expected to provide 7,750 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Accountants are expected to have the greatest demand for workers of any occupation in this group with a total of 2,550 openings projected between 1982 and 1985. Lawyers are expected to have a 12.4 per cent increase in employment during this three-year period and provide 1,475 openings.

* * * * *

OPERATIVES. Employment for operative occupations is expected to increase from 163,575 in 1982 to 182,600 in 1985. This represents a growth rate of 11.6 per cent. By the mid-1980's, operatives will be the fourth largest occupational category in Kansas.

Job openings are projected to total 31,175 between 1982 and 1985. Employment expansion will be responsible for 19,075, or 61.2 per cent, of these openings while replacement requirements will total 12,100 workers.

The greatest manpower demand in the operative category is expected to occur in assembling occupations. These occupations are expecting an employment growth of 18.8 per cent between 1982 and 1985. A total of 4,750 job openings are projected during this period of which 3,650, or 76.8 per cent, will be due to rapid employment expansion. The tremendous growth in assembling occupations will be the result of expected expansion in manufacturing industries which employ these types of occupations. Truck driving occupations should provide the second largest number of openings between 1982 and 1985 with a total of 4,375 openings projected. This large demand for truck drivers during the period signals the continuing and increasing importance of over-the-road transportation for moving all types of materials and products in spite of continually escalating fuel prices. Miscellaneous machine operatives and other operative occupations should also provide a substantial number of job openings between 1982 and 1985 with these occupations projected to provide 2,800 and 2,775 job openings, respectively. Finally, welders and flamecutters should experience an employment growth of 11.1 per cent between 1982 and 1985 and provide over 2,000 job openings during this period.

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CRAFT AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS. By the mid-1980's, employment for craft and kindred occupations should total 185,500 workers reflecting an 11.4 per cent increase over the 1982 employment level of 166,500. Craft and kindred occupations comprise the third largest category in Kansas with a total of 13.3 per cent of the Kansas labor force employed in these occupations. This category should provide over 33,000 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Fifty-seven per cent of these projected openings will be the result of employment expansion while forty-three per cent will be due to replacement demand.

Construction workers are projected to show a moderate growth in employment between 1982 and 1985 with an increase of 10.5 per cent. This occupational group is expected to provide the most job openings of any group in this category with a total of 9,825 openings during the three-year period. Carpenters and apprentices will provide the most openings in this group with a total of about 875 openings per year, most of which will be created by replacement demands. Excavating and grading machine operators; electricians and apprentices; plumbers, pipefitters and apprentices; and painters and apprentices should each produce over 1,000 openings between 1982 and 1985. It should be remembered, however, that construction employment is extremely sensitive to economic fluctuations and seasonal factors and therefore, may change rapidly over short periods of time although long-term employment gains are projected.

The occupational group of mechanics, repairers and installers will provide a total of 8,450 job openings between 1982 and 1985. Sixty-one per cent of these openings will occur as a result of employment expansion reflecting the 12.0 per cent growth in employment for this group of occupations. Heavy equipment mechanics should require the greatest manpower needs of any occupation in this group with a total of 625 workers per year. Automobile mechanics should follow with a total of 1,575 openings expected between 1982 and 1985 while aircraft mechanics will have an estimated need of 1,200 workers during this three-year period.

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MANAGERS, OFFICIALS AND PROPRIETORS. Employment of managers, officials and proprietors is expected to increase from 150,175 in 1982 to 164,975 in 1985, an increase of 9.9 per cent during this period. This category will represent 11.8 per cent of the Kansas labor force by the mid-1980's and rank as the sixth largest occupational category in Kansas. The moderate increase in employment between 1982 and 1985 will account for 14,800, or 45.6 per cent, of 32,425 job openings expected during this three-year period. The remaining 17,625 openings will occur as a result of replacement demand.

Miscellaneous managers and administrators will account for the greatest manpower demand with a total of 19,075 openings projected to occur between 1982 and 1985, representing nearly 60 per cent of all the openings expected to occur in this category. Bank financial managers will have the second largest demand for workers with a total of 2,450 openings expected to occur during the three-year period with 56 per cent of the openings being the result of employment growth. The growth in employment and large demand for workers in this occupation is due in large part to the continued proliferation of banks, expanded bank services and the addition of new banking facilities. The largest growth rate between 1982 and 1985 is projected to occur for health administrators with an employment increase of 20.5 per cent. This employment growth will be responsible for almost 60 per cent of 1,425 job openings expected to occur for these occupations during the three-year period. Advancement in the quantity and quality of health services and the subsequent demand for increased and complex management of health care facilities supplying these services serve as main factors in the increased demand for health administrators.

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SALES OCCUPATIONS. The number of workers employed in sales occupations is projected to increase from 78,250 in 1982 to 84,825 in 1985, representing a growth rate of 8.4 per cent during this period. Of the total 16,300 job openings expected for this category 6,575, or 40.3 per cent, will arise from openings due to employment expansions and reflects the moderate growth rate of this occupational category. The remaining 9,725 openings will occur as a result of replacement requirements. This large proportion of openings due to replacement needs is due in part to exceptionally high turnover rates characteristic among sales workers. Workers in this category are characterized by commissioned, unstable salaries and a large number of part-time workers both of which lend to the high turnover rate.

Miscellaneous sales workers should supply the greatest number of job openings of any occupation in this category with a total of 4,000 openings per year. This occupation includes sales workers in such areas as department stores, clothing stores and the wide variety of other retail businesses. Insurance agents should have a demand of about 650 workers per year signaling the continuing and increasing demand for insurance of all types. Real estate agents, as well, will show an increase in employment to the mid-1980's with manpower needs of 350 workers per year.

* * * * *

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM. The number of nonfarm laborers in Kansas is expected to increase 8.1 per cent from 53,650 workers in 1982 to 57,975 workers in 1985. This category will be the smallest occupational category in the state comprising only 4.2 per cent of the Kansas labor force by 1985. A total of 8,800 job openings are projected to occur from 1982 to 1985 with both employment expansion and replacement requirements each accounting for 4,400 of the openings.

Construction laborers should account for 1,900 of these job openings between 1982 and 1985 while gardeners and groundskeepers are projected to require 1,475 workers during this period. Other occupations expected to show large manpower requirements are material handlers and miscellaneous laborers. Each of these occupational classes are projected to supply over 1,000 job openings between 1982 and 1985.

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FARMERS AND FARM OCCUPATIONS. By 1985, farmers and farm workers will be the third smallest occupational category in Kansas and is the only category projected to experience a decline in employment. Between 1982 and 1985, farmers and farm workers are estimated to decline by 3.5 per cent, dropping from 88,050 in 1982 to 85,000 in 1985. Although farming has been and continues to be the mainstay of the Kansas economy, only 6.1 per cent of the state's labor force is projected to be employed in this category by the mid-1980's. The already high and continued increasing costs of farming, the high-risk nature of the occupation and continued technological improvements in equipment and farming techniques are just a few of the factors contributing to reduced employment levels in this category. Although a total of 15,450 job openings are projected to occur between 1982 and 1985 for farmers and farm workers, these openings will be a result of replacement demand rather than employment growth.

* * * * *

SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS

There are 25 occupations that are expected to be in high demand in Kansas between 1982 and 1985. An occupation is considered to be in high demand if it meets the selected criteria of having 2,000 or more job openings between 1982 and 1985.

These selected high demand occupations will account for 137,725 of the 266,175 job openings expected to occur between 1982 and 1985, representing 51.7 per cent of the total worker requirements. The occupational classification expected to provide the largest number of job openings between 1982 and 1985 is the other managers and administrators category with a total of 19,075 openings during this period. Of this total, 11,000, or 57.7 per cent, will be due to replacement requirements with the other 8,075 openings occurring as a result of employment growth. The large number of job openings projected for this classification signals the continuing and expanding need for such management level positions in all types of businesses and indicates the importance of such occupations to the organizational needs of all industries.

The clerical workers and service workers categories will each account for six of these high demand occupations. The professional, technical and kindred; managers, officials and proprietors; and operatives categories will each have three of these occupations while the sales workers; craft and kindred workers; laborers, except farm; and farmers and farm workers categories will each account for one of these high demand occupations. The following table lists the selected high demand occupations according to the number of job openings expected to occur between 1982 and 1985.

KANSAS

Selected High Demand Occupations

1982 to 1985

Occupation	Projected Job Openings 1982 - 1985			
	Annual Average[1]	Total	Growth	Replacement
Other Managers and Administrators.....	6,350	19,075	8,075	11,000
Farmers (Owners and Tenants) [2].....	4,350	13,025	-2,050	15,075
Sales and Sales Workers, nec.....	4,000	12,025	5,150	6,875
Secretaries, Other.....	3,600	10,800	6,650	4,150
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers, nec...	2,775	8,300	5,825	2,475
Nurses Aides, Orderlies.....	2,625	7,875	4,875	3,000
Bookkeepers.....	1,775	5,350	2,375	2,975
Cooks, Except Private.....	1,700	5,100	2,450	2,650
Elementary School Teachers.....	1,675	5,025	2,125	2,900
Assemblers.....	1,575	4,750	3,650	1,100
Truck Drivers.....	1,475	4,375	2,800	1,575
Janitors and Sextons.....	1,450	4,375	1,175	3,200
Registered Nurses.....	1,325	3,975	2,550	1,425
Cashiers.....	1,225	3,675	1,875	1,800
Waiters.....	1,225	3,625	1,950	1,675
Building Interior Cleaners, nec.....	1,200	3,575	1,650	1,925
Typists.....	950	2,850	1,525	1,325
Miscellaneous Machine Operators.....	925	2,800	1,875	925
Operatives, nec.....	925	2,775	1,625	1,150
Carpenters and Apprentices.....	875	2,625	775	1,850
Accountants.....	850	2,550	1,325	1,225
Receptionists.....	850	2,550	1,575	975
Bank, Financial Managers.....	825	2,450	1,375	1,075
Practical Nurses.....	725	2,200	1,375	825
Office Managers, nec.....	675	2,000	1,300	700

1 Due to rounding, the annual number of job openings will not always add up to the total number of openings expected for the 1982 - 1985 period.

2 Job openings due to replacement demand rather than employment growth.

SELECTED FAST GROWING OCCUPATIONS

Occupations considered to be fast growing in Kansas between 1982 and 1985 meet two criteria. First, they must have a projected growth rate of at least 20.8 per cent (two times the average growth rate for all occupations of 10.4 per cent). Second, these occupations must have an employment level of 1,000 workers or more by 1985. The second condition eliminates those occupations with small employment levels. Occupations meeting only one of the two selected criteria are excluded.

Medical secretaries are projected to have the largest growth rate of all the selected fast growing occupations with 29.3 per cent increase in employment between 1982 and 1985. The need for more abundant and accurate medical record keeping and the increased importance of technical experience and knowledge among clerical workers in the medical and health field are factors in the rapid expansion projected for this occupation. In general, expansion in this occupation as well as a variety of other health related occupations will occur as a result of the continuing and increasing demand for improved and expanded health services. Of the 11 occupations listed as fast growing, seven are health related, including the five fastest growing occupations. Miscellaneous clerical workers, on the other hand, is expected to provide the largest employment growth of the fast growing occupations, increasing from 25,750 workers in 1982 to 31,575 workers by 1985. This represents an employment growth of 5,825 workers during that period and a growth rate of 22.6 per cent. The growth in this occupational classification reflects the continued business expansion expected to occur during the period. The following table lists the selected fast growing occupations in order of percentage increase.

KANSAS
Selected Fast Growing Occupations
1982 to 1985

Occupation	Employment 1982	Employment 1985	Growth 1982-1985	Per Cent Change 1982-1985
Secretaries, Medical	1,025	1,325	300	29.3
Optometrists	825	1,050	225	27.3
Dental Assistants	2,825	3,500	675	23.9
Health Aides, Except Nursing	5,075	6,275	1,200	23.6
Physicians, M.D. Osteopaths	6,325	7,800	1,475	23.3
Mine Operatives, nec	4,350	5,350	1,000	23.0
Clerical Workers, nec	25,750	31,575	5,825	22.6
Practical Nurses	6,075	7,450	1,375	22.6
Radiologic Technologists, Technicians	1,450	1,775	325	22.4
Molders, Metal and Apprentices	900	1,100	200	22.2
Aircraft Mechanics	4,450	5,425	975	21.9

SELECTED DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Thirteen occupations are projected to experience a decline in employment between 1982 and 1985. Those occupations with a negative growth rate between 1982 and 1985 and an employment level of at least 1,000 workers at the end of this period are considered declining occupations and are listed in the following table.

Stenographers are projected to experience the largest percentage drop of the selected declining occupations with an employment decrease of 6.4 per cent between 1982 and 1985. The proliferation and advancement of word processing machines and other high technology office equipment for use in every day office work and the subsequent decline in the use of shorthand in dictation of correspondence, reports and other business matters are expected to result in a gradual decline in this clerical occupation during the period. Farmers, meanwhile, are projected to experience the largest decline in employment, decreasing from 59,250 in 1982 to 57,200 in 1985. This is a decline of 2,050 workers and represents a 3.5 per cent decline in employment. As mentioned before, the increased costs of all facets of farming, the high risk nature of the occupation and the uncertainty of farm income are just a few of the factors contributing to the projected decline in the number of farmers. The following table lists the selected declining occupations in order of percentage decreases.

KANSAS
Selected Declining Occupations
1982 to 1985

Occupation	Employment 1982	Employment 1985	Growth 1982-1985	Per Cent Change 1982-1985
Stenographers	1,175	1,100	- 75	- 6.4
Garage Workers, Gas Station Attendants	5,625	5,350	- 275	- 4.9
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	1,050	1,000	- 50	- 4.8
Sewers and Stitchers	2,400	2,300	- 100	- 4.2
Hucksters and Peddlers	4,875	4,700	- 175	- 3.6
Farmers (Owners and Tenants)	59,250	57,200	-2,050	- 3.5
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	14,875	14,350	- 525	- 3.5
Farm Laborers, Unpaid Family	12,850	12,400	- 450	- 3.5
Bus Drivers	3,050	2,950	- 100	- 3.3
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Except Mfg	2,050	2,000	- 50	- 2.4
Dressmakers, Except Factory	1,925	1,900	- 25	- 1.3
School Admin., Elementary, Secondary	3,525	3,500	- 25	- 0.7
Secondary School Teachers	13,075	13,000	- 75	- 0.6

SPECIAL WORKER GROUPS IN THE LABOR FORCE

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

A significant employment barrier for the economically disadvantaged has been lack of work experience, training or skills.

Another factor is that many rural and remote areas are not served by public transportation, therefore the individual may have difficulty in getting to places where available jobs are located.

To some extent, working conditions such as irregular hours and rigid hiring standards (formal education requirements and previous experience with specific machinery) may present problems in some industries. In some cases the greatest job opportunities lie in highly seasonal industries. However, employment in these industries often provide only a limited income with intermittent periods of unemployment.

Local offices report that the disadvantaged are rarely acquainted with job training programs and other available job information. In order to assist them in obtaining suitable employment, it would appear that wider publicity and dissemination of such information is needed. Other barriers include a lack of low-cost child care facilities, poor health, poor work habits and low motivation as well as language problems.

FEMALES

More women than ever before are appearing in the nations labor force, creating a pattern which some labor officials have declared to be the most important change in American life since World War II. Behind the growth of women in the joo market is a cluster of developments; changing social values and attitudes: rising levels of education: a decline in the nation's birthrate and federal laws which have increased job opportunities for women. Another major factor has been inflation. More and more families are finding that it takes two incomes to maintain the life-style in which they have grown accustomed to living.

In Kansas, women make up about 42 per cent of the nonfarm wage and salary employment total. The services division has the greatest amount of females at 65 per cent followed closely by finance at 62 per cent. The government division employs 38 per cent followed by trade at 37 per cent. Construction and mining had the lowest total at 10 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

MINORITIES

The 1980 census listed a total minority population, excluding persons of a Spanish origin, of 195,458 for the state of Kansas. The Bureau of the Census identified race into four racial groups, excluding white. The groups are Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and Other.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly.

The category "Other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

The 1980 census listed a total of 126,127 as Black, 15,373 as American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, 15,078 as Asian and Pacific Islander, and 38,880 as Other. Persons of Spanish origin numbered 63,339. The total state population in Kansas in 1980 was 2,364,236.

VETERANS

An estimated 307,000 veterans were living in Kansas as of March 31, 1982. Veteran survivors of World War II were the largest group, accounting for about two of every five veterans. Vietnam era veterans comprised the second largest sector, approximately 31 per cent of the total, while those who participated in the Korean conflict made up nearly one-fifth of the overall veteran count. World War I veterans numbered 6,000 as of March 31, 1982. Sedgwick County was home for the largest number - 52,400, followed by Johnson County - 35,880, Wyandotte County - 27,860, and Shawnee County - 24,840. Collectively, these four counties accounted for about 46 per cent of the total number. The overall veteran population grew dramatically after World War II; however, growth in the total count following the Vietnam era in May of 1975 has been much slower. It is anticipated that the veteran population will actually begin to decline somewhat in the near future as the large group of World War II veterans diminishes more rapidly. As with the general civilian population, the average age of veterans is expected to continue on an upward trend in the coming years.

YOUTH

Young people, aged 16 to 19 years of age, have continually experienced problems of finding jobs. A number of factors have always been a barrier when young people seek work such as lack of experience, age, and little or no work history. Whenever the nation experiences any economic difficulties, such as the current recession, the impact is the greatest in this group. In times of an economic downturn and labor surpluses, employers will fill any vacancies with the more experienced worker. With a shortage of experience and a very short or no work history, it is very difficult for the young person to compete for available jobs. As of February 1983, young persons in the 16 to 19 age bracket made up approximately seven per cent of the total civilian labor force in the United States. The labor force for this group nationwide was about 8,160,000 in February with approximately 6,345,000 employed. The unemployed total stood at 1,815,000 with an unemployment rate of 22.2 per cent. The economy is expected to improve very slowly for the remainder of the year. The outlook for young people in the coming months is not very promising as the closing of schools and graduation add more to the unemployed totals.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

KANSAS EMPLOYMENT CHANGES BY INDUSTRY
(Annual Averages in Thousands)

				Numerical Change		Per Cent Change	
	1982	1981	1978	1982 1981	1982 1978	1982 1981	1982 1978
Nonfarm Wage and Salary	919.2	949.7	912.5	- 30.5	6.7	- 3.2	0.7
Manufacturing	166.2	188.6	185.9	- 22.4	- 19.7	- 11.9	- 10.6
Durable Goods	99.7	119.4	119.9	- 19.7	- 20.2	- 16.5	- 16.8
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.9	7.3	9.0	- 0.4	- 2.1	- 5.5	- 0.2
Primary Metals	2.9	3.8	3.8	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 0.2
Fabricated Metals	11.2	12.7	13.9	- 1.5	- 2.7	- 11.8	- 19.4
Machinery	28.3	34.5	32.6	- 6.2	- 4.3	- 18.0	- 13.2
Transportation Equip.	40.5	50.1	48.0	- 9.6	- 7.5	- 19.2	- 15.6
Aircraft & Parts	32.5	43.0	37.1	- 10.5	- 4.6	- 24.4	- 12.4
Other Durable Goods	9.9	11.0	12.6	- 1.1	- 2.7	- 10.0	- 21.4
Nondurable Goods	66.5	69.2	66.0	- 2.7	0.5	- 3.9	0.8
Food & Kindred	23.9	23.7	22.5	0.2	1.4	0.8	6.2
Meat Products	10.5	9.7	8.5	0.8	2.0	8.2	23.5
Dairy Products	1.7	1.9	2.6	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 10.5	- 34.6
Grain Mill Products	3.8	4.1	3.6	- 0.3	0.2	- 7.3	5.6
Apparel	3.4	3.6	3.8	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 5.6	- 10.5
Printing & Publishing	16.6	17.3	15.7	- 0.7	0.9	- 4.0	5.7
Chemicals	8.4	8.8	8.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 4.5	- 1.2
Petroleum & Coal	4.4	5.0	4.5	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 12.0	- 2.2
Other Nondurable Goods	9.8	10.8	11.0	- 1.0	- 1.2	- 9.3	- 10.9
Mining	18.7	19.8	12.9	- 1.1	5.8	- 5.6	45.0
Construction	37.5	42.7	48.0	- 5.2	- 10.5	- 12.2	- 21.9
Transportation-Utilities	61.7	62.7	63.2	- 1.0	- 1.5	- 1.6	- 2.4
Trade	226.8	228.6	221.4	- 1.8	5.4	- 0.8	2.4
Wholesale	65.9	65.8	61.3	0.1	4.6	0.2	7.5
Retail	160.9	162.8	160.1	- 1.9	0.8	- 1.2	0.5
General Merchandise	24.3	24.4	24.6	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 1.2
Food	22.9	23.1	20.9	- 0.2	2.0	- 0.9	9.6
Automotive	20.5	20.8	24.4	- 0.3	- 3.9	- 1.4	- 16.0
Apparel & Accessories	9.5	10.0	9.7	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 5.0	- 2.1
Finance	48.8	48.2	45.0	0.6	3.8	1.2	8.4
Banking	16.0	15.8	14.5	0.2	1.5	1.3	10.3
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.5	11.1	-0-	0.4	-0-	3.6
Service	173.1	173.2	156.1	- 0.1	17.0	- 0.1	10.9
Government	186.4	185.9	180.0	0.5	6.4	0.3	3.6

1981 AND 1982 HOURLY WAGE COMPARISON OF KANSAS MANUFACTURING FIRMS
(Annual Averages)

	1982 $	1981 $
All Manufacturing	8.77	8.05
Durable Goods	8.88	8.05
Fabricated Metal Products	7.41	6.93
Machinery	7.91	7.36
Transportation Equipment	10.52	9.22
Aircraft and Parts	10.77	9.34
Nondurable Goods	8.61	8.04
Food and Kindred Products	8.55	7.94
Meat Products	9.27	8.79
Dairy Products	8.58	7.75
Grain Mill Products	8.15	7.41
Apparel	4.82	4.50
Petroleum and Coal Products	11.73	10.85

KANSAS REGISTERED JOB SEEKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
May 1, 1983

Occupational Categories	Total	Women
All Occupations	48,807	20,709
Professional, Technical & Managerial	3,915	1,654
Clerical & Sales	9,730	7,545
Services	8,264	5,463
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	721	107
Processing	1,285	311
Machine Trades	4,074	580
Bench Work	2,909	1,725
Structural Work	8,308	1,246
Miscellaneous Work	7,694	1,203
Partial Applicants[1]	1,907	875

REGISTERED JOB SEEKERS BY AGE GROUPS
May 1, 1983

Age Group	Total	Women
All	48,807	20,709
Under 22	8,892	3,939
22 to 44	32,598	13,530
45 to 64	7,065	3,117
65 and over	252	123

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[1] Partial applicants are not occupationally classified.

KANSAS UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DURATION
May 1, 1983
(excludes state government)

Occupational Categories	May 1, 1983	Duration Under 15 Days	Duration 15 to 29 Days	Duration 30 days and Over	Feb 1, 1983
All Occupations	3,349	359	900	2,090	2,440
Professional, Technical & Managerial	364	50	66	248	321
Clerical & Sales Work	1,256	101	300	855	1,067
Services	764	107	276	381	516
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	75	1	13	61	21
Processing	45	6	10	29	19
Machine Trades	179	13	28	138	93
Bench Work	159	4	90	65	75
Structural Work	130	19	56	55	105
Miscellaneous Work	377	58	61	258	223

OPENING. A single job for which the local office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants.

KANSAS UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES BY INDUSTRY
May 1, 1983
(excludes state government)

Industry Division	Total	Profes-sional & Manager-ial	Cler-ical & Sales	Ser-vice	Agri-cul-tural	Pro-cess-ing	Mach-ine Trades	Bench Work	Struc-tural Work	Mis-cell-aneous
All Industries	3,349	364	1,256	764	75	45	179	159	130	377
Agri. Fish. Forestry	27	0	9	0	12	1	4	0	0	1
Mining	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Contract Construction	104	7	32	0	0	0	5	0	59	1
Manufacturing	642	26	150	10	0	34	123	136	10	153
Trans. Comm. Util.	91	6	38	1	0	6	2	0	2	36
Wholesale-Retail	1,256	34	610	416	4	4	28	12	15	133
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	264	13	224	3	8	0	0	0	10	6
Services	647	139	159	274	7	0	11	10	17	30
Government	311	138	31	60	44	0	6	1	16	15

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EXPERIENCING SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE LABOR SHORTAGES
May 1, 1983

Occupations in College & University Education
Sales Occupations, Real Estate & Insurance
Sales Occupations, Business & Financial Services
Sales Occupations, Printing & Advertising
Sales Occupations, Chemicals, Drugs & Sundries
Vending & Door-to-Door Selling Occupations
Route Sales & Delivery Occupations
Amusement Device & Concession Attendants
Paperworking Occupations, n.e.c.
Photoengraving Occupations

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EXPERIENCING SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE LABOR SURPLUSES
May 1, 1983

Bookkeepers & Bookkeeping Machine Operators
Cashiers & Tellers
Computing & Account-Recording Occupations, n.e.c.
Shipping, Receiving, Stock & Related Clerical Occupations
Housekeepers, Hotels & Institutions
Housecleaners, Hotels, Restaurants & Related Establishments
Attendants, Hospitals, Morgues, & Related Health Services
Porters & Cleaners
Janitors
Machinists & Related Occupations
Motorized Vehicle & Engineering Equipment Mechanics & Repairers
Metal Unit Assemblers & Adjusters, n.e.c.
Tinsmiths, Coppersmiths, & Sheet Metal Workers
Transportation Equipment Assemblers & Related Occupations
Arc Welders & Cutters
Welders, Cutters, & Related Occupations, n.e.c.
Carpenters & Related Occupations
Miscellaneous Construction Occupations, n.e.c.
Miscellaneous Structural Work Occupations, n.e.c.
Trailer-Truck Drivers
Truck Drivers, Heavy
Hoisting & Conveying Occupations
Occupations in Moving & Storing Materials & Products, n.e.c.
Packaging & Materials Handling Occupations, n.e.c.
Earth Boring, Drilling, Cutting, & Related Occupations

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
KANSAS

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	968600	1014100	1043900	1067900	1102600	1137800	1172200	1204900	1213100	1215300	1205800
Employed	930500	982600	1007500	1017000	1054000	1093800	1135500	1170400	1165300	1166900	1137600
Farm	83100	85600	80100	77300	75700	73000	67600	65500	64000	62600	61200
Nonfarm	847400	897000	927400	939700	978300	1020800	1067900	1104900	1101300	1104300	1076400
Unemployed	38100	31500	36400	50900	48600	44000	36700	34500	47800	48400	68200
Rate	3.9	3.1	3.5	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.9	4.0	5.7
Labor-Mgmt. Disputes	300	100	400	400	2000	1100	700	200	500	100	0

WICHITA SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Population

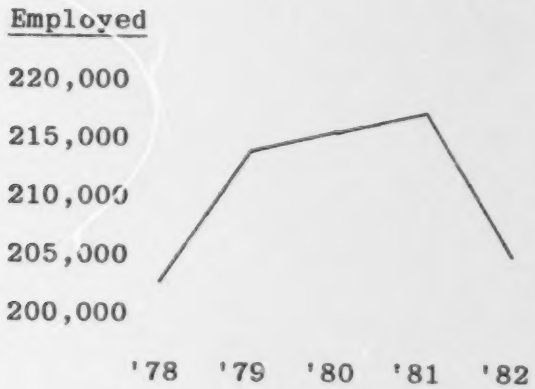
The Wichita Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, comprised of Butler and Sedgwick counties, is the second largest in the state. According to the United States Department of the Census, the 1980 Sedgwick County population was 367,088 while Butler County had 44,782 for a SMSA total of 411,870.

The city of Wichita showed a 1980 population of 279,835, comprised of 84.5 per cent white residents, 10.8 per cent black, 0.9 per cent Indians, 1.4 per cent Asians and 2.4 per cent others. Those of Spanish origin totaled 3.5 per cent.

Civilian Labor Force

The annual average Wichita SMSA civilian labor force for 1982 was 223,400, down from 226,400 in 1981. During the period 1978 through 1982 the labor force grew 6.4 per cent, from 210,000 in 1978 to 223,400 in 1982. From 1978 to 1979 the labor force moved ahead by 5.0 per cent while 1979 to 1980 showed only a 2.1 per cent growth rate. The 1980 to 1981 period recorded a labor force gain of 0.6 per cent. 1981-1982 figures exhibited a decline of 1.3 per cent.

Employment



The number of employed persons in the Wichita SMSA rose from 203,100 in 1978 to a high of 217,600 in 1981 before dropping to 206,200 in 1982. This represented a total growth of 1.5 per cent or 3,100 individuals during the 1978 through 1982 period. However, during 1978 through 1981, the high growth period, the growth rate was 7.1 per cent.

Industry Employment

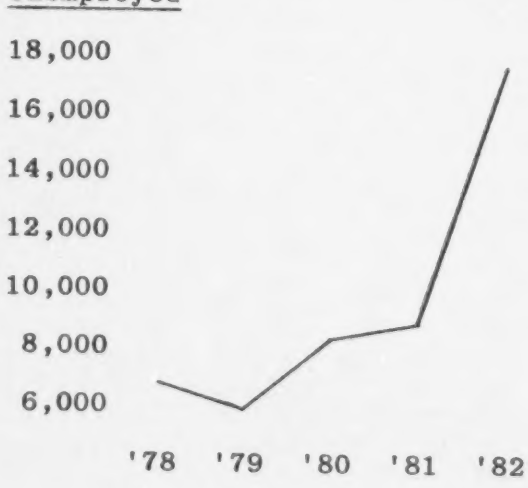
Nonfarm wage and salary employment averaged 193,400 in 1982, compared to 206,700 in 1981. In 1982 the largest industry was trade with 44,900 employed, down from 46,000 in 1981. The second largest industry was the services division with 39,500, down from 39,900 in 1981. The third largest industry division was in aircraft and parts with 30,500 workers, down from 40,300 in 1981.

Wichita is a retail center for not only Sedgwick County but also surrounding counties. Wichita has two very large shopping centers, Towne East and Towne West, plus the Mall which is smaller but still a large center. There are also countless smaller centers and many individual speciality retail outlets.

Wichita's four hospitals have enlarged their facilities and two have "heli-ports" so individuals can be flown directly from an accident or any hospital in the state. Supportive medical services and clinics have also grown.

There are four major aircraft plants in Wichita plus countless local aircraft parts manufacturing suppliers. Beech Aircraft Corporation and Cessna Aircraft Company build mostly smaller single-engine aircraft. Both produce twin-engine models and Cessna produces a twin-engine jet while Beech has a turbo-prop model. Gates Learjet Corporation builds medium-size corporate jets while Boeing Military Airplane Company builds and maintains large military and commercial jet aircraft.

Unemployment



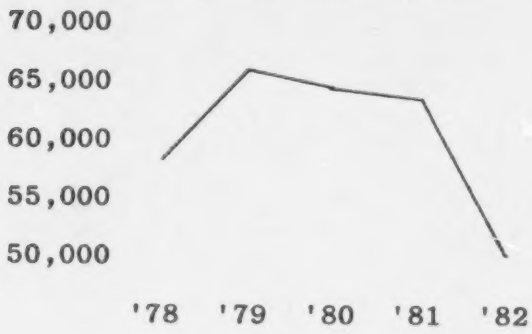
The annual average unemployment rate in the SMSA in 1982 was 7.7 per cent, for a total of 17,200 unemployed individuals. In 1981 the rate was 3.9 per cent (8,800 individuals), 1980 was 3.8 per cent (8,500 individuals), 1979 was 2.7 per cent (6,000 individuals) and 1978 was 3.3 per cent with (6,900 individuals).

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

The number of nonfarm wage and salary workers grew from 191,600 in 1978 to 193,400 in 1982, an increase of 0. 9 per cent. Of the 15,100 job growth from 1978 through 1981, aircraft and parts accounted for 7,500, services 3,500 and trade 2,700. Employment declines during the 1981-1982 period were primarily due to losses in manufacturing, particularly the aircraft and parts segment, trade and services.

Manufacturing

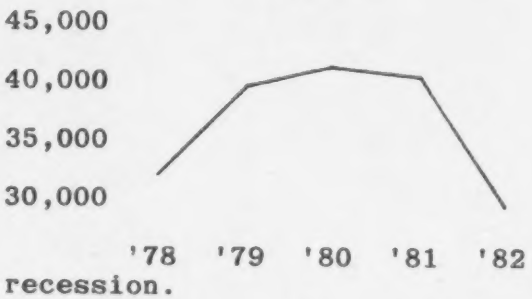
Employment - Manufacturing



The number of persons employed in manufacturing moved upward from 58,400 in 1978 to a peak of 65,200 in 1979 and then moved down to 64,700 in 1980, 64,300 in 1981 and then a large drop to 52,500 in 1982. This reflects the downward trend in durable goods as interest rates and production costs began spiraling upward.

Aircraft and Parts

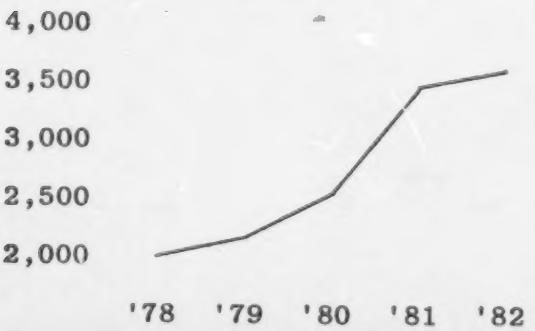
Employment - Aircraft



Aircraft and parts employment dropped from the peak employment of 40,600 in 1980 to 40,300 in 1981 and 30,500 in 1982. The total had grown from 32,800 in 1978 and 39,500 in 1979. The total number of workers has continued to move downward due to high interest rates and the current economic recession.

Mining

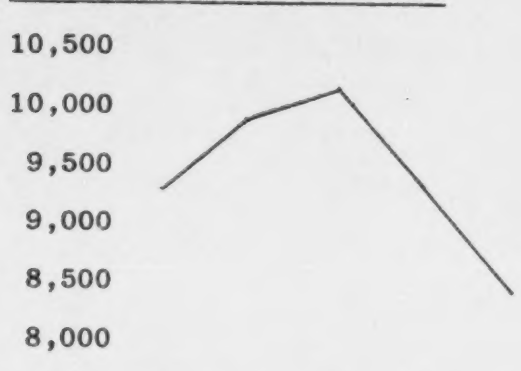
Employment - Mining



Employment in mining increased from 2,000 in 1978 to 3,700 in 1982. Most of this growth was in the oil exploration area. The deregulation of oil caused employment to move steadily higher each year. As can be seen by the accompanying chart, deregulation caused employment to almost double in this five-year period.

Construction

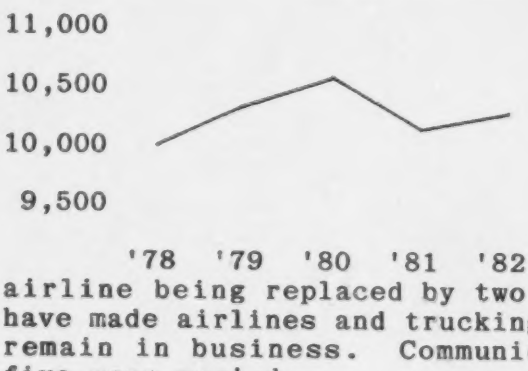
Employment - Construction



Construction employment was growing rapidly from 1978 to 1980 but climbing interest rates caused a slowing of both commercial and residential building. Employment grew from 9,300 in 1978 to 9,900 in 1979 and 10,200 in 1980. A large shopping center had been completed and interest rates had begun climbing to record heights. This slowed construction in the area causing employment to drop to 9,300 in 1981 and 8,400 in 1982. Many of these workers are doing house and building remodeling. Some home owners cannot qualify for new home loans but can for a smaller remodeling or house addition loan. Some companies purchase older buildings and remodel them for a less total cost than if they had constructed a new building.

Transportation-Utilities

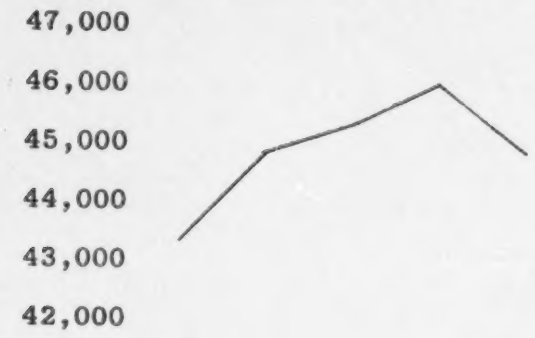
Employment - Transportation-Utililities



The number of transportation-utilities workers moved upward from 10,000 in 1978 to 10,300 in 1979 and a peak of 10,600 in 1980, then dropped to 10,200 in 1981 but edged upward again to 10,300 in 1982. This growth in the 1981-1982 period reflects increased employment in one feeder airline and one bankrupt airline being replaced by two other airlines. Economic problems have made airlines and trucking firms adjust their work forces to remain in business. Communication firms have expanded over the five-year period.

Trade

Employment - Trade



Wichita has become a shopping center for Sedgwick County and the surrounding area. Trade employment increased from 43,300 in 1978, to a peak of 46,000 in 1981. By 1982 the job level dropped to 44,900 as businesses cut personnel to meet lower sales. Retail jobs rose from 31,600 in 1978 to a high of 33,100 in 1981. The building of Towne West and many smaller retail outlets reflects this growth. In 1982 the total dropped to 32,600. Wholesale trade increased from 11,700 in 1978, to the high of 12,900 in 1981. In 1982 the number moved down to 12,300.

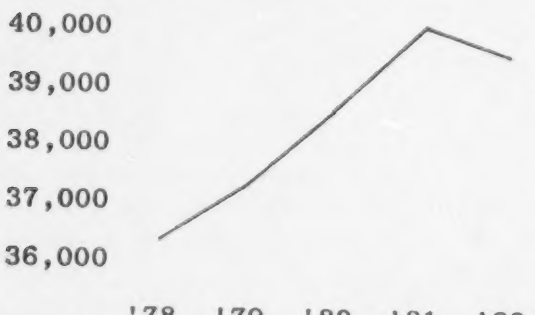
Finance

Employment - Finance

Jobs in finance, insurance and real estate have continued to expand during the five-year period for a total of 8.9 per cent growth. Total employment moved up from 9,000 in 1978 to 9,800 in 1982. Part of this increase has been brought about by local banks and savings and loan companies building branch offices in residential areas throughout the city making it easier for the public to use their facilities. Realty management firms have added personnel to meet increased needs.

Services

Employment - Services



Services employment recorded a substantial growth of 8.5 per cent during the 1978-1982 period. Jobs in this industry division rose from 36,400 in 1978 to 39,900 in 1981 before edging downward to 39,500 in 1982. Much of the five-year growth can be attributed to rapid expansions in the medical field. All four local hospitals have enlarged their facil-

ities as have several clinics and supportive services. Some private clubs and recreational facilities have increased work forces. Many auto repair shops have enlarged as more people began repairing their automobiles instead of buying new ones. The loss of 400 from 1981 to 1982 can largely be attributed to the recession. As people lost their jobs most lost their medical-surgical insurance. Consequently, many do not go to the hospital for treatment unless it is absolutely necessary so hospitals, doctors offices and clinics have had to adjust their work forces.

Government

Employment - Government

Government employment grew from 23,200 in 1978 to 23,900 in 1979 and 1980, edged down to 23,800 in 1981 and then moved back up to 24,300 in 1982. The largest part of this growth has been in the local government sector, particularly area schools. Some federally funded programs were cut in 1981 bringing about the one-year decline. Also, budget cuts in state personnel added to the decrease. Some federal funds were restored in 1982 which led to job increases.

1983 Projected Employment

Most employers are hesitant about predicting the number of employees they will need during the year. They need answers to questions such as, how much longer will the recession last, has it "bottomed out", how fast will we move up out of the recession, how much will this affect the loss of buying power of the large number of unemployed persons in the area and at what level will interest rates remain. The level of interest rates are very important because much of the operating capital of many businesses is borrowed money.

Most of the decrease in aircraft sales is due to high interest rates, especially the smaller planes that individuals and small companies purchase. Sales of the larger twin-engine and jet planes, usually purchased by large companies and corporations, have slowed because of high interest rates and availability of money. Consequently, some of the aircraft companies have instigated leasing programs which prevents potential buyers from tying up their operating capital in purchasing a plane. Manufacturers are hoping this leasing program will increase business so they can recall laid-off workers. Of course, this would also help their parts suppliers.

Construction companies are very optimistic about business since interest rates have been declining. Companies specializing in remodeling and additions have remained busy during the recession. Now, with lowering interest rates, new house builders believe many families will be buying new homes. Apartment complexes are also being planned to be built. Some commercial and highway and bridge building is expected.

Medical facilities in the Wichita area continue to expand. Their business has slowed as area unemployment grew since most workers would no longer have medical and surgical coverage. As workers are recalled jobs should be on the upswing.

WICHITA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Butler and Sedgwick Counties)

ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1982	1981	1978	Per Cent Change 1982 1981	Per Cent Change 1982 1978
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL	223.4	226.4	210.0	-1.3	6.4
Employed	206.2	217.6	203.1	-5.2	1.5
Farm	2.5	2.5	2.7	-0-	-7.4
Nonfarm	203.7	215.1	200.4	-5.3	1.6
Unemployed	17.2	8.8	6.9	95.5	149.3
Rate	7.7	3.9	3.3	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL	193.4	206.7	191.6	-6.4	0.9
Manufacturing	52.5	64.3	58.4	-18.4	-10.1
Durable goods	42.0	53.2	47.0	-21.1	-10.6
Nondurable goods	10.5	11.1	11.4	-5.4	-7.9
Mining	3.7	3.5	2.0	5.7	85.0
Contract construction	8.4	9.3	9.3	-9.7	-9.7
Trans,comm,elec,gas&san.serv	10.3	10.2	10.0	1.0	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	44.9	46.0	43.3	-2.4	3.7
Wholesale trade	12.3	12.9	11.7	-4.7	5.1
Retail trade	32.6	33.1	31.6	-1.5	3.2
Finance, ins. & real estate	9.8	9.7	9.0	1.0	8.9
Services	39.5	39.9	36.4	-1.0	8.5
Government	24.3	23.8	23.2	2.1	4.7
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	-0-	-0-	-0-	xxx	xxx

1/ Not CPS adjusted

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
WICHITA SMSA (Butler & Sedgwick counties)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	163,800	174,250	184,500	192,750	197,550	201,300	210,000	220,400	225,000	226,400	223,400
Employed	155,400	168,000	177,650	181,700	186,900	191,800	203,100	214,400	216,500	217,600	206,200
Farm	3,300	3,450	3,250	3,150	3,050	3,000	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,500
Nonfarm	152,100	164,550	174,400	178,550	183,850	188,800	200,400	211,700	213,900	215,100	203,700
Unemployed	8,400	6,250	6,850	11,050	10,650	9,500	6,900	6,000	8,500	8,800	17,200
Rate	5.1	3.6	3.7	5.7	5.4	4.7	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.9	7.7

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	143,900	156,350	166,050	170,100	175,200	179,800	191,600	202,800	205,300	206,700	193,400
Manufacturing	41,050	48,550	51,900	52,450	51,200	51,800	58,400	65,200	64,700	64,300	52,500
Durable Goods	31,150	38,100	41,050	41,700	40,050	40,400	47,000	54,100	53,900	53,200	42,000
Fab. Metal Prod.	4,200	5,000	4,250	3,550	4,200	4,300	4,700	4,900	3,900	3,900	3,500
Machinery	2,650	3,900	4,600	4,050	4,100	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,100	5,000	4,500
Trans. Equip.	20,550	25,200	28,250	30,450	27,900	27,700	33,300	39,900	41,000	40,700	30,900
Aircraft	20,150	24,750	27,800	30,100	27,500	27,200	32,800	39,500	40,600	40,300	30,500
Other	3,750	4,000	3,950	3,650	3,850	4,100	4,400	4,300	3,900	3,600	3,100
Nondurable Goods	9,900	10,450	10,850	10,750	11,150	11,400	11,400	11,100	10,800	11,100	10,500
Food & Kindred	4,450	4,700	4,650	4,700	4,850	5,200	4,900	4,600	4,600	4,200	4,100
Meat Products	1,950	2,050	2,250	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,500	2,400	2,300
Printing, Pub.	1,850	1,900	1,950	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,600	2,300
Chemicals	1,050	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,300	1,200
Petro. Ref.	1,350	1,350	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,600	1,700	1,600
Other	1,200	1,350	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300
Mining	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,600	1,650	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,700	3,500	3,700
Construction	7,200	7,900	8,900	9,050	9,250	9,300	9,300	9,900	10,200	9,300	8,400
Transportation	8,200	8,450	9,000	9,000	9,350	9,900	10,000	10,300	10,600	10,200	10,300
Trade	31,300	33,400	35,350	37,550	40,150	40,700	43,300	44,900	45,200	46,000	44,900
Wholesale	8,450	8,900	9,550	10,050	10,850	11,000	11,700	12,200	12,600	12,900	12,300
Retail	22,850	24,500	25,800	27,500	29,300	29,700	31,600	32,700	32,600	33,100	32,600
Finance	6,850	7,400	8,250	8,250	8,850	9,000	9,000	9,100	9,300	9,700	9,800
Services	25,900	27,250	29,200	30,500	32,850	34,900	36,400	37,300	38,700	39,900	39,500
Government	21,950	21,950	21,950	21,700	21,900	22,400	23,200	23,900	23,900	23,800	24,300
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	200	0	0

KANSAS CITY SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Population

The Kansas City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, composed of Johnson and Wyandotte counties, is the largest in the state. According to the United States Department of the Census, the 1980 Johnson County population was 270,269 while Wyandotte County showed 172,335 for a SMSA total of 442,604.

The city of Kansas City reported a 1980 population of 161,148, a decline of 4.2 per cent since 1970. The latest figures included 71.0 per cent whites, 25.3 per cent blacks and 3.7 per cent other races. Those of Spanish origin totaled 4.9 per cent.

The greater Kansas City area includes Jackson, Clay, Cass, Platte and Ray counties in Missouri and Johnson and Wyandotte counties in Kansas. The 1980 population for the area has been published at 1,327,106 persons by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Civilian Labor Force

The annual average Kansas City civilian labor force for 1982 was 273,900, up from 269,300 in 1981. During the period 1978 through 1982 the labor force grew by 17,300, an increase of 6.7 per cent.

Employment

Employed

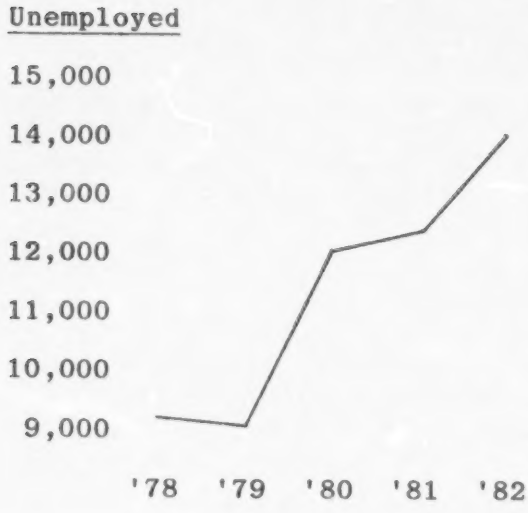
The number of employed persons in the Kansas City SMSA rose from 257,100 in 1981 to 259,800 in 1982. Total employment increased by 12,400 over the five-year period from 1978 to 1982 with most of the gains being realized between 1978 and 1979. For 1983 it is expected that employment will edge higher led by growth in both the services and trade industry divisions.

Industry Employment

Nonfarm wage and salary employment moved up to 194,300 in 1982 from 193,500 in 1981, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The over-the-year growth was led by gains in the trade and services sectors, moving up 1,600 and 1,500 respectively. Yearly job declines were most evident in manufacturing, down 6.0 per cent and construction, off 11.2 per cent.

Many of the economic problems in the Kansas City area are related to the age of both industrial and residential physical structures which were built in the early 1900's. Nonfarm payroll jobs rose 9,800 from 1978 to 1982, an increase of only 5.0 per cent.

Unemployment



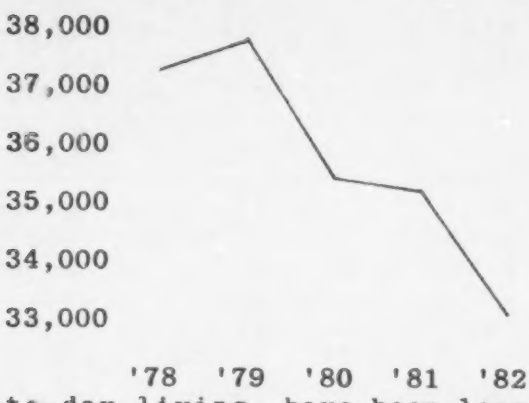
The annual average number of unemployed persons in the Kansas City SMSA in 1982 was 14,100, or 5.1 per cent of the civilian labor force. Since 1978 the number of jobless individuals has moved ahead 4,900, an increase of 53.3 per cent. 1983 unemployment is forecast to move back into the 4.6 to 4.8 per cent range.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

The number of nonfarm wage and salary workers grew to 194,300 in 1982 from 193,500 in 1981 and 184,500 in 1978. Employment in trade and services provided the bulk of the increase for both periods. Services moved up 25.9 per cent from 1978 to 1982 with expansions in the medical and health, business, and hotels and lodging categories.

Manufacturing

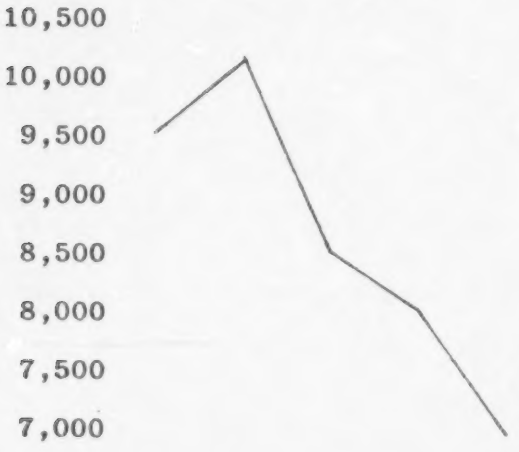
Employment - Manufacturing



With the deteriorating economy, manufacturing employment dropped steadily from a peak of 39,000 in March 1979 to 33,100 in 1982. Temporary and indefinite layoffs of workers during the period in the durable goods segment occurred at area plants as inventories continued to build up as tight money squeezed the markets for high priced products. Nondurable goods factories, producing lower priced products needed in day-to-day living, have been less affected by the economic slump and gained slightly during the five-year span, particularly food products, printing and publishing, and paper products. As of March 1983, most manufacturing groups, except other durable goods, were several hundred below pre-recession levels and the industry division was 6,700 below the peak employment total of nearly 39,000. All indications are that the depressed industry will gradually increase slightly in the next few months with a noticeable upturn anticipated the latter part of the year.

Construction

Employment - Construction



Employment in the construction industry fluctuates considerably from year to year. Seasonal patterns in the area include a gradual heavy build up in March and April, reaching peaks in good years of 8,500 to 11,000 during summer months, followed by layoffs in the colder winter months. The banner years for construction were during 1978 and 1979 when 10,000 to over 11,000 were employed during the peak summer months. The last two years were extremely poor years as construction starts lagged with fewer residential and commercial projects because of high interest rates and rising materials costs. The first part of 1983 shows employment rose slightly but was hampered by late winter storms. Most current building projects are in Johnson County, the only bright spot in the metropolitan area.

Mining

Employment - Mining

Mining employment varies from 150 in cold winter months to over 200 during the peak summer months. Most mining in this area is confined to sand and quarry operations, with very little oil exploration at the present time. This division is a very small segment of the total wage and salary employment for the two counties, comprising less than one per cent of industry distribution. One unique aspect of this industry in this area are mined-out caves providing quarrying operations for the prized bethany falls limestone used for road construction. This particular strata is at ground level along the bluffs of local rivers that are later converted into huge cold storage centers and foreign trade zones.

Transportation-Utilities

Employment - Transportation-Utilities

The transportation-utilities division has been down the past few years particularly among railroads and trucking segments with rising fuel costs and production cut backs affecting all types of shipping activities. The slight decline from 1981 to 1982 was partly offset by utilities moving into Johnson County and expansions at existing establishments. With the current recession and the slowdown of manufacturing and trade activities, the transportation sector was stymied and has declined steadily since 1979. Railroad was down from about 4,750 in 1979 to 3,200 by January 1983, with several mergers and reduced employment. Trucking fell from 6,100 at mid-1979 to 5,200 by January 1981 when a gradual increase began, reaching 6,000 by December 1982.

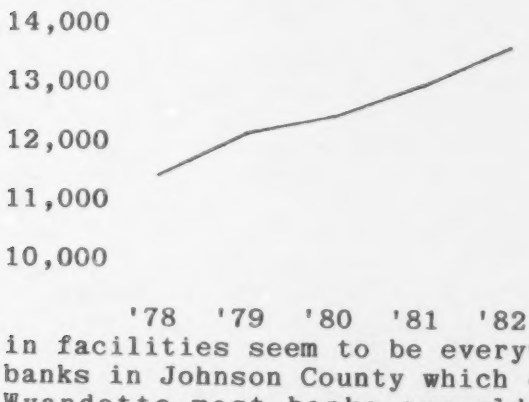
Trade

Employment - Trade

Reduced consumer spending due to area layoffs and uncertain business conditions, along with tightening of the area's economy, was evident in trade which advanced 1,200 from 1980 to 1981, and 1,600 last year as opposed to average yearly gains of 2,000 to 4,000 in recent vintage years. Over half of the above gain occurred in the wholesale portion as large department stores, food chains and service stations and auto dealers suffered large cutbacks. Diminishing purchasing power due to high interest rates and inflated prices continued to discourage buying and the division slowed considerably since 1979. For the balance of 1983, a continued slowdown in trade employment is expected with no new major shopping centers under construction.

Finance

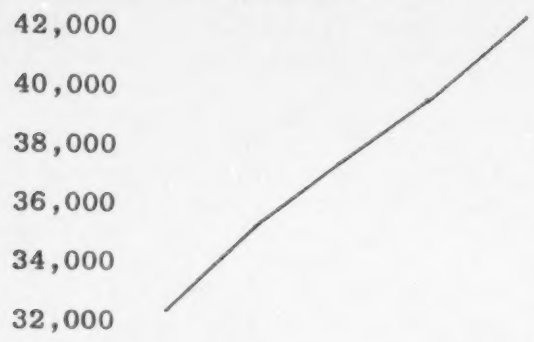
Employment - Finance



Finance-related industries added 2,100 workers to the two-county payrolls since 1978 because of the exodus of firms moving west into Kansas across the state line and steady growth among existing or long established ones. Several new insurance or credit firms moved in to the area in recent years, employing several hundred employees. New banks and drive-in facilities seem to be everywhere. There are at least 15 to 20 banks in Johnson County which employ 40 or more persons, while in Wyandotte most banks are older establishments but many are contained in new structures or in completely remodeled facilities. Finance employment reached 13,600 in 1982, an increase of 600 over the year. Slow growth is projected through the remainder of 1983, especially in Johnson County.

Services

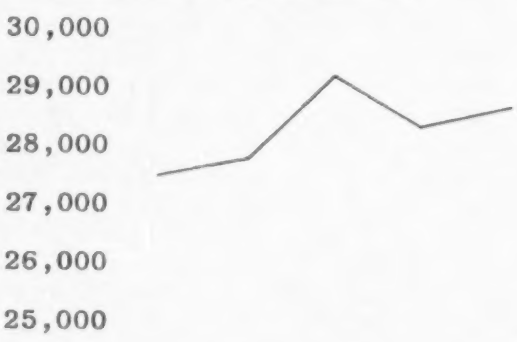
Employment - Services



Jobs in the services division recorded a moderate gain of over 8,400 in the last five-year period, reaching 41,500 in mid-1982. The largest gains were registered in the medical and health field. Nearly all the hospitals in the area have been recently built or extensive additions have been attached to older existing facilities. Also, a growing number of nursing, convalescent and aged homes have been added in the past decade. There has been an increasing and strong demand for various types of business services ranging from janitorial to data processing, adding to the industry growth. A steady expansion occurred within the amusement and recreation, legal, personal, educational and membership categories along with several new hotel and motel accomodations. This division appears to be less vulnerable to economic cycles. Annual projections for the 1980's appear to be within the realm of 1,500 to 2,000 per year, but could be less as the economy in the area continues to struggle.

Government

Employment - Government



As the population expands, so do the demands for governmental services. This sector has a long history of continuous growth, especially the local segments of schools, cities, counties and special water and drainage districts. Employment growth of several hundred has occurred each year since 1978, except for 1981 when budget cutbacks occurred. In 1982, government employment reached 28,600, in spite of modest layoffs in some state and local units, mostly because of the recent move of a large agency into the area. However, after a long period of sustained growth, the number of government employees may be starting downward because of growing resistance to higher taxes. Due to national monetary cutbacks federal agency jobs are already declining. State and local sectors have also leveled off because of tight fiscal and budget policies, and with declining school enrollments and the high costs of maintaining area school facilities and programs. Johnson County now has over 50 per cent of the federal employees working in the area and 55 per cent of the two-county local government. Wyandotte County shows 90 per cent of the state government jobs.

KANSAS SEGMENT OF THE KANSAS CITY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Johnson and Wyandotte Counties)

ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1982	1981	1978	Per Cent Change 1982 1981	Per Cent Change 1982 1978
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL	273.9	269.3	256.6	1.7	6.7
Employed	259.8	257.1	247.4	1.1	5.0
Farm	1.3	1.4	1.5	-7.1	-13.3
Nonfarm	258.5	255.7	245.9	1.1	5.1
Unemployed	14.1	12.2	9.2	15.6	53.3
Rate	5.1	4.5	3.6	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL	194.3	193.5	184.5	0.4	5.0
Manufacturing	33.1	35.2	37.4	-6.0	-11.5
Durable goods	18.2	19.5	22.9	-6.7	-20.5
Nondurable goods	14.9	15.7	14.5	-5.1	2.8
Mining	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	-0-
Contract construction	7.1	8.0	9.5	-11.2	-25.3
Trans,comm,elec,gas&san.serv	14.5	14.6	14.3	-0.7	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	56.4	54.8	51.6	2.9	9.3
Wholesale trade	20.0	19.1	16.4	4.7	22.0
Retail trade	36.4	35.7	35.2	2.0	3.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	13.6	13.0	11.5	4.6	18.3
Services	40.8	39.3	32.4	3.8	25.9
Government	28.6	28.3	27.6	1.1	3.6
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	-0-	-0-	0.3	xxx	xxx

1/ Not CPS adjusted

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
KANSAS CITY SMSA (Johnson & Wyandotte counties)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	189,300	204,500	209,450	215,150	229,650	243,000	256,600	265,700	267,000	269,300	273,900
Employed	182,250	196,900	200,550	202,700	218,050	232,200	247,400	256,600	255,000	257,100	259,800
Farm	1,850	1,950	1,800	1,750	1,650	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300
Nonfarm	180,400	194,950	198,750	200,950	216,400	230,600	245,900	255,100	253,600	255,700	258,500
Unemployed	7,050	7,600	8,900	12,450	11,600	10,800	9,200	9,100	12,000	12,200	14,100
Rate	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.8	5.1	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.5	4.5	5.1

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	134,550	145,950	148,750	150,700	162,350	172,500	184,500	191,900	191,100	193,500	194,300
Manufacturing	30,900	34,000	32,600	31,050	33,850	35,700	37,400	37,700	35,400	35,200	33,100
Durable Goods	18,350	20,350	18,650	17,900	20,200	21,700	22,900	22,500	20,300	19,500	18,200
Stone-Clay-Glass	3,750	3,900	3,550	3,100	3,400	3,600	4,100	3,900	3,500	3,300	2,900
Fab. Metal Prod.	2,500	2,750	2,600	2,650	2,450	2,600	2,900	2,800	2,600	2,700	2,100
Machinery	2,350	2,650	2,750	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,200	3,200	2,500
Machinery (Elect)	3,100	3,900	3,950	3,750	3,950	4,100	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,400	3,800
Other	6,650	7,150	5,800	5,700	7,500	8,400	8,300	8,000	6,600	5,900	6,900
Nondurable Goods	12,550	13,650	13,950	13,150	13,650	14,000	14,500	15,200	15,100	15,700	14,900
Food & Kindred	3,400	3,800	3,900	3,250	3,200	3,400	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,600	3,400
Paper Products	1,400	1,500	1,650	1,550	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800
Printing, Pub.	2,300	2,650	2,700	2,650	2,650	2,700	3,100	3,200	3,100	3,200	3,300
Chemicals	3,150	3,100	3,100	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,600	3,700	3,600	3,400
Other	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,950	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,200	3,000	3,000
Mining	150	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	200
Construction	8,200	8,400	7,950	8,050	8,300	8,200	9,500	10,200	8,500	8,000	7,100
Transportation	10,800	12,100	12,550	12,050	12,550	13,300	14,300	15,200	14,600	14,600	14,500
Trade	35,750	38,750	40,400	41,250	44,400	47,100	51,600	53,000	53,600	54,800	56,400
Wholesale	10,700	11,850	13,250	13,650	14,700	15,100	16,400	17,800	18,300	19,100	20,000
Retail	25,050	26,900	27,150	27,600	29,700	32,000	35,200	35,200	35,300	35,700	36,400
Finance	5,900	6,850	7,500	7,950	9,000	10,600	11,500	12,200	12,400	13,000	13,600
Services	20,450	22,400	23,250	24,450	27,500	30,100	32,400	35,600	37,300	39,300	40,800
Government	22,400	23,300	24,350	25,700	26,550	27,300	27,600	27,800	29,100	28,300	28,600
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	150	25	150	100	300	500	300	100	100	0	0

TOPEKA SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Population

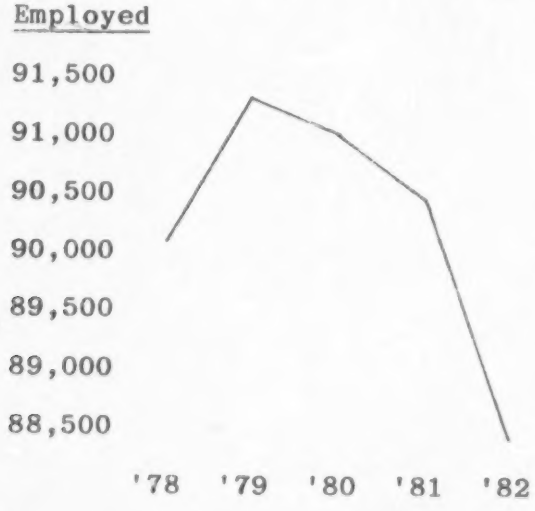
According to the 1980 United States Department of the Census the 1980 Topeka Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area population was 185,442, a gain of 2.7 per cent since 1970. The total 1980 population was comprised of 90.4 per cent white residents, 6.4 per cent black and 3.2 per cent other races. Those of Spanish origin totaled 3.4 per cent.

The city of Topeka showed a 1980 population of 115,266, 7.8 per cent lower than in 1970. The slight decline was largely the result of the deactivation of Forbes Air Force Base in 1974, along with some out-migration to surrounding counties.

Civilian Labor Force

The Topeka SMSA civilian labor force averaged 94,200 in the year 1982, a drop of about one per cent from 1981. Since 1978 the labor force has grown by 700, even though total employment fell 1.9 per cent.

Employment



The number of employed persons dropped from 90,400 in 1981 to 88,400 in 1982. The employment level rose a bit from 1978 to 1979, but then began to fall at an increasing rate. The 1982 average number of jobholders was down 1,700 from 1978 and was down 2,900 from the 1979 peak.

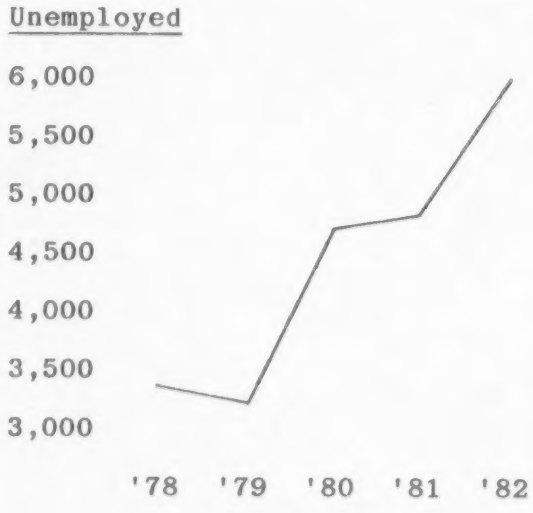
Industry Employment

As the capital of Kansas, Topeka is the administrative center of the state, and its government is a prominent feature of the economy. In 1982, the state government provided about 9,400 jobs in the Topeka SMSA, which contributed to making the government industry division the largest employer in the area. County and city government provided slightly fewer jobs, about 40 per cent of the public total, and the federal government contributed about 16 per cent. In all, the three levels of government provided payroll employment for about 21,000 workers, or about one out of every four jobs in the area.

As elsewhere, trade is one of the Topeka area's largest industries, second only to government. This industry division provided about 18,000 jobs in 1982, or 22 per cent of the payroll total.

Topeka, as a major health center, has an exceptionally large health services payroll. Growth in that industry has helped give the services division the fastest rising job level of the last decade. Providing about three-fourths as many jobs as did trade in 1972, services employment in 1982 nearly equalled that of the trade division, providing about 21 per cent of the area's jobs. Together, government, trade and services account for over 57,000 jobs in the Topeka SMSA, just over two-thirds of the area's wage and salary total.

Unemployment



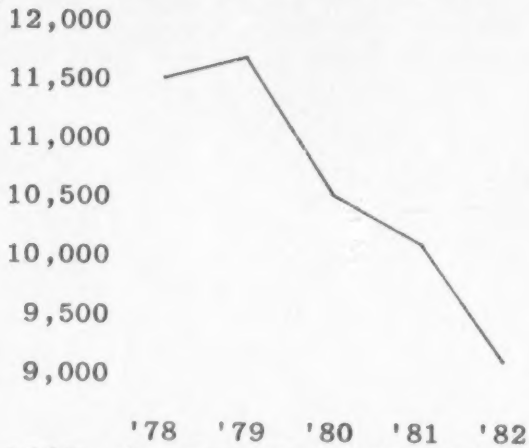
Over the year 1982, an average of 5,800 Topeka SMSA residents were unemployed. The number of jobless persons was up 2,400 from 1978, and was about 76 per cent higher than the recent low point of 1979. At 6.2 per cent of the civilian labor force, the 1982 unemployment rate was the highest annual average ever posted to the three decades of Topeka area records.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

The nonfarm wage and salary job level, after rising in 1979, fell in 1980 and succeeding years at an accelerating pace. In 1980 and 1981, the employment totals in several industry divisions continued to gain, despite the downturn in the total nonfarm payroll job level. But in 1982, none of the industries were able to resist the recessionary pressure; all divisions, except finance, insurance, and real estate, posted employment losses. As a result, totals plummeted to a level 2,400 below that of 1981.

Manufacturing

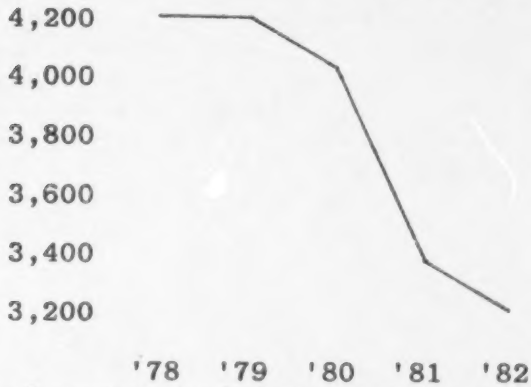
Employment - Manufacturing



Manufacturing has led the downturn in nonfarm wage and salary employment in the last several years. Up slightly to 11,600 in 1979, job levels in that industry division started to fall earlier and faster than any other industry division except construction. Employment slipped by 1,100 in 1980, and by 1982 had dropped 2,400, about 21 per cent, from the 1979 peak. Durables manufacturing, traditionally the component most sensitive to recessions, held up well between 1978 and 1982, decreasing by 100 during that span. Nondurables, normally relatively resistant to downturns, experienced unusually drastic personnel cuts. Food producers and printing and publishing job levels remained almost stable but employment in other nondurables manufacturing dropped a whopping 48 per cent from 1978 to 1982. This slump was the result of the peculiar composition of other nondurables manufacturing in the Topeka area, which was much more sensitive than average to slackened demand on a nationwide level.

Mining and Construction

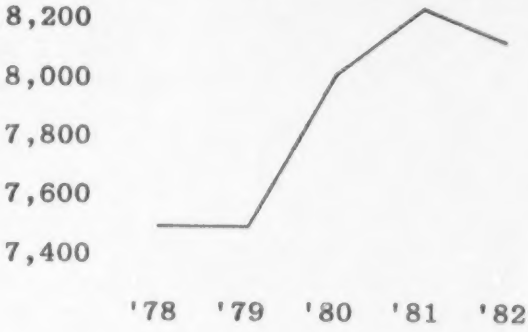
Employment - Mining and Construction



Mining in the Topeka SMSA consists entirely of quarrying operations; its employment level hovered at about 200 for a number of years. Construction job totals, however, have dropped sharply, down 1,000 from 1978. From 1981 to 1982, the number of construction jobs decreased by 200. Most of the over-the-year loss was in special trade contracting which slipped 13 per cent. Since 1978, general contracting employment had declined by about 22 per cent, heavy construction was down 30 per cent and special trade jobs were 26 per cent fewer.

Transportation-Utilities

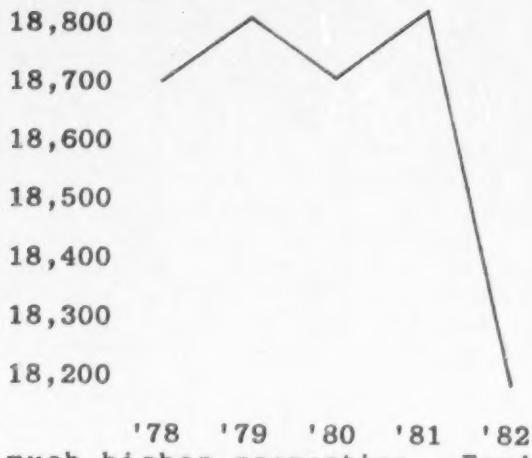
Employment - Transportation-Utilities



Jobs in the transportation-utilities industry numbered eight per cent more in 1982 than in 1978, despite a slight drop from 1981. The bulk of the increase since 1978 was posted in 1980, when job levels jumped by 500 because of personnel increases in freight carrying and utilities.

Trade

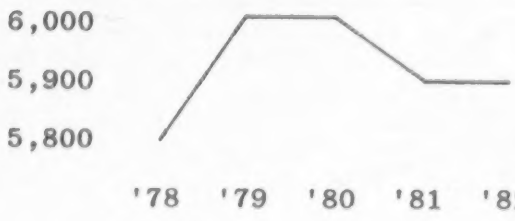
Employment - Trade



Trade employment, nearly constant from 1978 through 1981, dropped by 600 in 1982 as the economic downturn took its effects on merchants. No segment of the trade industry escaped unscathed, although some faired better than others. Durable goods trade suffered most of the wholesale job loss of 200; the nondurables trade job level slipped by less than one per cent. Total retail employment decreased by about 2.9 per cent, but some segments lost fewer jobs and several lost a much higher proportion. Food stores, not surprisingly, were the least affected of the retail industry groups, sustaining a loss of just one and one-half per cent. Outlets of big-ticket items, often postponable purchases, suffered the most severe downturn - the furniture and appliance dealership job level dropped about eight per cent. The building material, hardware, garden supply and mobile home outlet group registered a just smaller six per cent loss from 1981 totals.

Finance

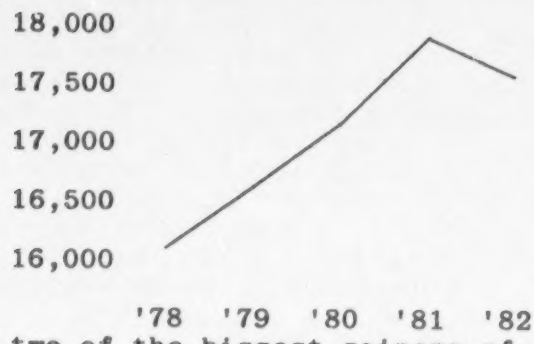
Employment - Finance



Finance was the sole industry division which in 1982 was able to maintain the job levels of 1981. Even so, 1982 finance employment fell short of the totals of 1979 and 1980.

Services

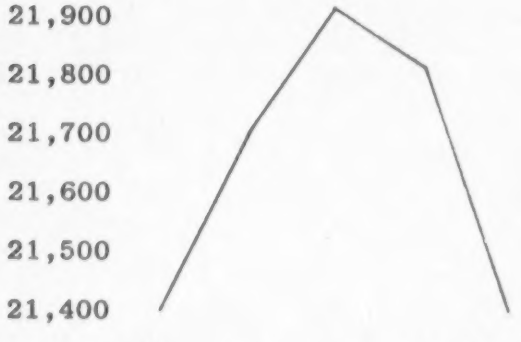
Employment - Services



The services division, continuing a long pattern, experienced increased employment levels yearly through 1981, despite downturns in other areas of the economy. In 1982, however, even this industry was stifled by the recession. Job levels of 1982 were down 300, primarily because of downturns in lodging and amusement services. Health and business services, two of the biggest gainers of the past 10 years, suffered losses as well.

Government

Employment - Government



Government began to reverse its long upward employment trend in 1981. The division's job level slipped about 100 that year, then dropped another 400 in 1982 as budget constraints grew tighter and forced cutbacks in all three levels of government. Federal public employment, having suffered the deepest cuts in 1981, was trimmed only slightly in 1982. The state government job level, which slipped 0.2 per cent in 1981, dropped another two per cent the following year. County and city public employment continued to increase in 1981, partly offsetting losses that year in the other government segments, but in 1982 was forced down by 2.3 per cent.

TOPEKA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Jefferson, Osage and Shawnee Counties)

ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1982	1981	1978	Per Cent Change 1982 1981	Per Cent Change 1982 1978
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL	94.2	95.2	93.5	-1.1	0.7
Employed	88.4	90.4	90.1	-2.2	-1.9
Farm	1.8	1.8	2.0	-0-	-10.0
Nonfarm	86.6	88.6	88.1	-2.3	-1.7
Unemployed	5.8	4.8	3.4	20.8	70.6
Rate	6.2	5.0	3.6	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL	83.5	85.9	85.2	-2.8	-2.0
Manufacturing	9.2	10.0	11.5	-8.0	-20.0
Durable goods	1.7	1.9	1.8	-10.5	-5.6
Nondurable goods	7.5	8.1	9.7	-7.4	-22.7
Mining 2/					
Contract construction	3.2	3.4	4.2	-5.9	-23.8
Trans,comm,elec,gas&san.serv	8.1	8.2	7.5	-1.2	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade	18.2	18.8	18.7	-3.2	-2.7
Wholesale trade	4.9	5.1	5.1	-3.9	-3.9
Retail trade	13.3	13.7	13.6	-2.9	-2.2
Finance, ins. & real estate	5.9	5.9	5.8	-0-	1.7
Services	17.5	17.8	16.1	-1.7	8.7
Government	21.4	21.8	21.4	-1.8	-0-
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	-0-	-0-	-0-	xxx	xxx

1/ Not CPS adjusted
2/ Mining combined with construction

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOPEKA SMSA (Shawnee, Jefferson & Osage counties)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	79,350	81,700	83,850	86,200	87,800	90,000	93,500	94,900	95,600	95,200	94,200
Employed	76,150	78,950	80,300	81,000	83,550	86,300	90,100	91,300	90,900	90,400	88,400
Farm	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,800
Nonfarm	73,750	76,450	77,800	78,800	81,350	84,200	88,100	89,400	89,000	88,600	86,600
Unemployed	3,200	2,750	3,550	5,200	4,250	3,700	3,400	3,300	4,700	4,800	5,800
Rate	4.0	3.4	4.2	6.0	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.9	5.0	6.2

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	70,650	73,500	74,950	75,900	77,650	81,300	85,200	86,500	86,300	85,900	83,500
Manufacturing	10,150	10,750	10,900	10,550	9,650	11,100	11,500	11,600	10,500	10,000	9,200
Durable Goods	1,500	1,750	1,850	1,550	1,600	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,700
Nondurable Goods	8,650	9,000	9,050	9,000	8,050	9,400	9,700	9,600	8,500	8,100	7,500
Food & Kindred	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,650	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,600
Printing, Pub.	2,850	2,950	2,950	2,950	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,500	3,500	3,400
Other	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,400	3,350	4,500	4,800	4,700	3,300	2,900	2,500
Mining	150	200	200	200	150	200	200	200	200	200	a/
Construction	3,050	3,350	2,950	2,600	3,250	3,400	4,000	4,000	3,800	3,200	3,200
Transportation	7,250	7,400	7,500	7,100	7,050	7,200	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,200	8,100
Trade	15,500	16,200	16,350	16,500	17,150	18,000	18,700	18,800	18,700	18,800	18,200
Wholesale	3,900	4,100	4,250	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,100	5,200	5,100	5,100	4,900
Retail	11,600	12,100	12,100	12,200	12,550	13,000	13,600	13,600	13,600	13,700	13,300
Finance	4,550	4,650	4,950	5,300	5,550	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,000	5,900	5,900
Services	11,600	12,200	12,850	13,450	14,150	14,900	16,100	16,700	17,200	17,800	17,500
Government	18,400	18,750	19,250	20,200	20,700	20,800	21,400	21,700	21,900	21,800	21,400
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	0	0	0	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Mining and construction combined

LAWRENCE SMSA
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Population

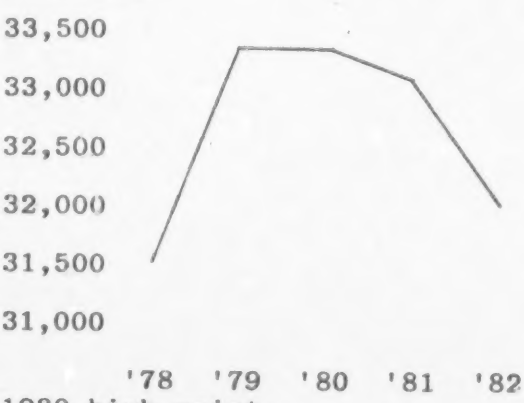
The Lawrence Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of Douglas County only. According to the United States Department of the Census, the 1980 population was 67,640, an increase of 16.8 per cent since 1970. The 1980 figure was made up of 89.4 per cent whites, 4.5 per cent blacks and 6.1 per cent other races. Those of Spanish origin totaled 2.3 per cent. The 1980 Lawrence population was listed as 52,738, an increase of 15.4 per cent over the decade.

Civilian Labor Force

The 1982 Lawrence SMSA civilian labor force averaged 33,500, down 900 from 1981. After swelling dramatically between 1978 and 1979, the labor force edged up in 1980 before ebbing the next two years.

Employment

Employed



1980 high point.

Employment in the Lawrence SMSA increased markedly from 1978 to 1979, continuing the spectacular increases which had spotlighted Douglas County over the last decade. In 1980, however, the nationwide economic downturn began to wreak its effect on the area, stalling employment growth. After edging downward in 1981, jobholder totals dipped three per cent in 1982, down 1,000 from the previous year and 1,200 from the

Industry Employment

Government is the largest employer in the Lawrence area, providing about two of every five nonfarm wage and salary jobs. Over one-half of these public jobs are contributed by the University of Kansas. The university has a profound effect on the area's economy, as an employer itself and through its employees' and students' influence on the service and trade networks. The labor market is subjected to severe seasonal variations because of personnel layoffs and large population fluctuations between semesters and over summer. The Lawrence SMSA has its share of manufacturing, too, which provides about one out of six area jobs. Douglas County durables production consists mainly of electrical and electronic equipment, and transportation related equipment and machinery. Nondurable manufacturing includes printing and publishing, and food, paper, plastics, and chemicals production.

Unemployment

Unemployment in the Lawrence SMSA has fluctuated by 40 per cent in the past several years. From a low of 1,000 in 1979, joblessness rose to 1,400 the following year, and it remained nearly stable through 1982. The unemployment rate dropped from 3.4 per cent in 1978 to a low of 2.9 in the following year, then went up, attaining 4.2 per cent in 1982.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

The Lawrence SMSA nonfarm wage and salary employment level, the number of payroll jobs in the area, closely paralleled the total employment count over the decade. Up 1,500 between 1978 and 1979, nonfarm payroll employment stabilized in 1980 and 1981 at just over 28,000, and then declined markedly the following year. Much of the decrease in 1982 resulted from government cutbacks, but only two industry divisions did not post losses, and none registered a gain.

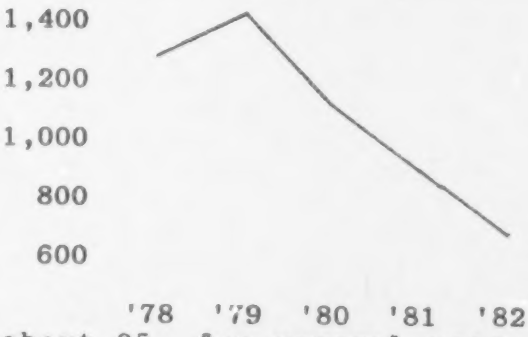
Manufacturing

Employment - Manufacturing

Manufacturing in the Lawrence area, although suffering losses over the last two years, has not faired as badly as in other areas of the state. Down 200 in 1982, the manufacturing job total still remained just above 1978 levels. The stability of manufacturing in the area stemmed from its predominately nondurable composition. Job losses in durable goods production since 1978 were more than offset by gains in the relatively inelastic nondurable segment.

Mining and Construction

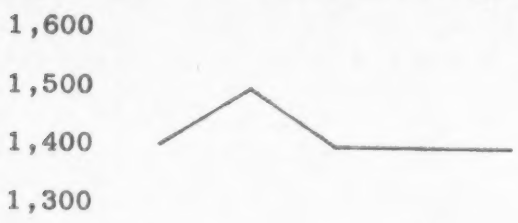
Employment - Mining and Construction



The mining and construction employment level, after edging up in 1979, dropped substantially in the following years. The number of jobs in these industries in 1982 was down 200 from 1981, and was just one-half the 1979 total. The downturn resulted almost entirely from a slump in construction activity; mining employment has remained almost stable, at about 25, for several years. Special trade contracting jobs dropped the most in 1982, down almost 30 per cent from the prior year. General contracting and heavy construction jobs numbered less than in 1981, as well, but the 1982 downturn was comparatively less severe, as these two components had suffered larger job losses in 1980 and 1981. From the 1979 peak, heavy construction employment dropped by about 66 per cent, general contracting by 58 per cent and special trade by about 45 per cent.

Transportation-Utilities

Employment - Transportation-Utilities



Employment in transportation and utilities has remained almost stable for several years, resisting the overall economic downturn. The utilities and communications segments of this industry division have proved to be nearly immune to recessionary pressure. Employment levels in transportation, which in the Lawrence area are heavily dependent on retail trade, have remained nearly unchanged as well.

Trade

Employment - Trade

Employment in the trade industry division has remained nearly unchanged since 1978. Up 100 in 1979, the number of trade jobs stabilized at 5,600 until 1982, when it fell back to the 1978 level. This followed a number of years of accelerating retail activity in which trade was one of the fastest growing segments of the Douglas County economy. Retail employment averaged yearly increases of nearly eight per cent between 1972 and 1978, while total nonfarm wage and salary employment gained by about five per cent annually. Much of this sparkling growth resulted from a proliferation of eating and drinking establishments, although most other segments did well also. Retail trade stalled in 1979, posting a meager employment gain which contrasted sharply with an overall six per cent increase. The retail trade slump predated the stagnation of the remainder of the economy by one year. Apparently some segments of retail trade had grown to such an extent that the market began to approach saturation even before the overall economic downturn.

Finance

The exceptionally stable finance division in the Lawrence SMSA has not posted significant changes in a number of years, remaining at the 800 job level from 1978 through 1982. This industry division, along with transportation and utilities, resisted the overall employment downturn in 1982.

Services

Employment - Services

The services industry, unsurpassed in growth in the last decade, peaked in 1981 with 4,000 jobs, up 78 per cent from 1972. In 1982, although remaining nearly 20 per cent above the totals of 1978, the number of jobs in services started to decline, succumbing to the pressure of the slackened economy. Even so, some segments of the services industry, most notably lodging facilities and social services, were able to post minor gains partially offsetting losses in other components.

Government

Employment - Government

The Lawrence area's largest industry division, government, lost 400 jobs in 1982, primarily because of staff cutbacks at Kansas University. Although the federal government suffered a higher percentage loss than state government, the latter, with 15 times as many jobs as the federal segment, lost many more in actual numbers. Despite the downturn from the levels of the prior year, 1982 total government employment was about 4.0 per cent higher than in 1978. State and local public job totals increased by 4.3 per cent and 8.6 per cent in that time period, more than offsetting a 13 per cent drop in the federal component.

LAWRENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Douglas County)

ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(in thousands)

Group	1982	1981	1978	Per Cent Change 1982 / 1981	Per Cent Change 1982 / 1978
Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Residence Data)					
TOTAL	33.5	34.4	32.6	-2.6	2.8
Employed	32.1	33.1	31.5	-3.0	1.9
Farm	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0-	-0-
Nonfarm	31.3	32.2	30.7	-2.8	2.0
Unemployed	1.4	1.3	1.1	7.7	27.3
Rate	4.2	3.8	3.4	xxx	xxx
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment Data)					
TOTAL	27.1	28.1	26.6	-3.6	1.9
Manufacturing	4.4	4.6	4.3	-4.3	2.3
Durable goods	0.9	1.1	1.1	-18.2	-18.2
Nondurable goods	3.5	3.5	3.2	-0-	9.4
Mining .2/					
Contract construction	0.7	0.9	1.3	-22.2	-46.2
Trans,comm,elec,gas&san.serv	1.4	1.4	1.4	-0-	-0-
Wholesale and retail trade	5.5	5.6	5.5	-1.8	-0-
Wholesale trade	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0-	-0-
Retail trade	4.9	5.0	4.9	-2.0	-0-
Finance, ins. & real estate	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0-	-0-
Services	3.9	4.0	3.5	-2.5	18.2
Government	10.4	10.8	10.0	-3.7	4.0
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	-0-	-0-	-0-	xxx	xxx

1/ Not CPS adjusted
2/ Mining combined with construction

EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT DATA - ANNUAL AVERAGE
LAWRENCE SMSA (Douglas County)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	24,950	26,100	27,200	28,100	29,350	31,000	32,600	34,300	34,700	34,400	33,500
Employed	24,000	25,300	26,250	26,700	28,200	29,800	31,500	33,300	33,300	33,100	32,100
Farm	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	850	900	800	900	800	800	800
Nonfarm	22,950	24,200	25,150	25,600	27,350	28,900	30,700	32,400	32,500	32,300	31,300
Unemployed	950	800	950	1,400	1,150	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,400	1,300	1,400
Rate	3.8	3.1	3.5	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.0	4.2

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work

TOTAL	19,775	20,900	21,750	22,175	23,700	25,000	26,600	28,100	28,200	28,100	27,100
Manufacturing	3,200	3,625	3,775	3,525	3,650	3,800	4,300	4,800	4,800	4,600	4,400
Durable Goods	475	750	850	775	850	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,100	900
Nondurable Goods	2,725	2,875	2,925	2,750	2,800	2,800	3,200	3,600	3,700	3,500	3,500
Mining	0	0	0	25	50	0	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Transportation	850	1,025	1,175	1,175	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400
Trade	3,750	3,925	4,025	4,250	4,750	5,100	5,500	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,500
Wholesale	625	600	575	550	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Retail	3,125	3,325	3,450	3,700	4,150	4,500	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,900
Finance	600	625	625	600	650	800	800	800	800	800	800
Services	2,250	2,400	2,625	2,725	2,800	3,100	3,300	3,600	3,800	4,000	3,900
Government	8,200	8,200	8,425	8,825	9,250	9,500	10,000	10,400	10,700	10,800	10,400
Labor-Mgmt. Dispute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Mining and construction combined

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED TERMS

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Consists of all persons 16 years of age and over classified as employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population, by place of residence. The civilian labor force excludes military personnel. Noninstitutional population excludes inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. Labor force estimates are benchmarked annually, i.e., revised/updated by conversion methodology from benchmarked work force estimates.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index is a statistical measure of change-over time - in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers: food and beverages, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care and entertainment. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services cost today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date. The CPI for All Urban Consumers covers about 80 per cent of the total noninstitutional population. It includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers other groups previously excluded from CPI coverage such as salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees and the unemployed. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers covers about 40 per cent of the total noninstitutional population.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

Count of all workers who are earning wages from employers covered by the Kansas Employment Security Law.

DURABLE GOODS

Durable goods are items with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Automobiles, furniture, household appliances and mobile homes are common examples. Because of their nature, durable goods expenditures are generally postponable. As a consequence, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures. Automobiles and parts, and furniture and household goods account for the majority of expenditures on durable goods.

EMPLOYMENT (On A Labor Force Basis)

Includes an unduplicated estimate of area residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of each month. This estimate includes agricultural and self-employed workers, as well as residents who were employed in wage and salary jobs within the labor market area or in another labor market area, and residents involved in labor-management disputes.

Agricultural Employment

Includes only those persons employed in crop and livestock production. Agricultural services are included in nonagricultural employment (Service Industry).

Nonagricultural Employment

Includes persons on nonagricultural payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or receive pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Also includes self-employed, proprietors, unpaid family workers, domestics in private households.

NONDURABLE GOODS

Nondurable goods are items which generally last for only a short time (three years of less). Food, beverages, clothing, shoes and gasoline are common examples. Because of the nature of nondurable goods, these are generally purchased when needed, and expenditures grow approximately in line with population growth. Personal consumption expenditures for food and beverages comprise about one-half of the expenditures on nondurable goods, while clothing and shoes account for almost one-fifth.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are established by the OMB (federal Office of Management and Budget) so that local economic and social statistics collected by many government and private organizations may be presented on a common geographic basis. Two basic considerations are involved in the establishment of an SMSA. First, each SMSA must include at least one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000. The smaller city must have a population of at least 15,000. In addition, at least 75 per cent of the labor force must be nonagricultural, thus defining the metropolitan character of the area.

UNEMPLOYMENT (On A Labor Force Basis)

Unemployment (total) is an unduplicated estimate of area residents who did not earn any wages during the survey week including the 12th of the month, and who were able, available, and actively seeking work during the thirty-day period preceding the survey week.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed in the labor market area divided by the civilian labor force in the area.

WORK FORCE (Wage And Salary Employment, By Place Of Work)

An estimate of the number of individual jobs in an area during the survey week which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates are calculated by place of workers, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Estimates include both part-time and full-time jobs, also included are nonresidents who commute into the labor market area for work, as well as individuals who have more than one job in the same labor market area. Work force estimates are benchmarked annually, i.e., revised/updated based upon employer contributions data.